The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908.

The Week.

The President's message has one piquant and almost sensational passage in which Mr. Roosevelt accuses Congress of wishing to prevent him from investigating "criminals in the legislative branch." But aside from that, his last address to Congress is decidedly routine and perfunctory. As he says, "this Administration is ending." He is done with the job. He evidently expects little or nothing from this expiring Congress, in the way of carrying out his recommendations, and the probabilities are strong that he will not be disappointed. In the long passage on law, the Constitution, the courts, and the functions and duties of judges, Mr. Roosevelt says many things that are obviously true but in general he seems unable to conceive of a law, or a principle, which sometimes works temporary and incidental harm, but which is such a proved embodiment of liberty any justice that it cannot be hastily set aside. All his tests are personal. He has no large and enduring standards by which to judge particular cases. To him, the law is a nose of wax, to be shaped according to the desire or whim of the hour. In the section devoted to the condition of the Treasury he would apparently avoid the hard facts; he groups figures for the past seven years—the time since he became President—shows that there has been, during that period, a net Treasury surplus of nearly $100,000,000, and calls this "an exceedingly satisfactory showing." If Mr. Roosevelt had looked back only seven months instead of seven years, he would have had to record a deficit of more than $78,000,000 in that brief time. If he had taken the last fiscal year with the part of the present one already elapsed, he would have had to confess a deficit of nearly $120,000,000. He is at least consistent, however, in not saying one word about economy, the duty of Congress to keep down expenditures, or the need of carefully studying the public revenue. Lavish to the last, he takes pride in the fact that the "nation has never hesitated," during his Presidency, "to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary."

Mr. Taft's speech to the North Carolina Society in this city Monday evening revealed again the admirable temper of the man. He was earnest, frank, sincere, desirous to end unhappy and illogical conditions in the South. His utterances were in line with his previous references to the subject in the campaign, and even prior to that, and should have a far-reaching effect in the South. There the number of people who vote the Democratic ticket while hoping for Republican success is increasing; and everywhere there is a striving for a release from the political impotence to which the South is reduced. On the negro question, which is at the bottom of the trouble, Mr. Taft touched bravely enough. Expatriation of the negro is, as he pointed out, impossible, and so is the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment. On neither of these proposals need anybody waste a breath. The negro must remain, if only because the South cannot do without his labor, and that labor ought to be thoroughly educated to be effective. The hope and the opportunity for the great mass of the negroes, he urged, must be in skilled artisanship and in farming. As for the bugaboo of social equality, Mr. Taft showed that it cannot be created by law or by anything the Federal government could do. Equality of opportunity, equality before the law, at the ballot-box, and in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness—these alone are the Constitutional guarantees.

This is, as we have more than once argued, perhaps the best reason for opposing discriminating laws against the negroes. Public opinion can regulate social intercourse; in the long run, laws never can. In advanced and well-regulated communities the enforcement of racial differences by the degradation of one element in the community smacks as much of barbarism as does the setting apart of the Jews in Russian cities, and brings with it similarly the temptation to kill and destroy. It is a confession that the much-vaunted superiority of the one race cannot be maintained except by giving it exceptional opportunities, comforts, and privileges. Against this idea Mr. Taft, the jurist, has plainly set his face. He demands, especially, equality at the ballot-box. Not that he is opposed to laws imposing educational qualifications; but he would have both races subjected to the same test. Upon that footing the negro, we are confident, would be happy. But now, by terrorism, actual or implied, by cheating, by lying, and deceit, the educated, wealth-producing negro is denied his vote in a thousand communities. These wrongs will never be righted until some leader like Mr. Taft is absolutely frank on this point.

The report that Congressman Burton will be Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Taft's Cabinet has elicited nothing but praise, so far as Mr. Burton's fitness is concerned. He is one of our steadiest and best-trained public men, who has made a special study of finance, and whose convictions and courage are of the soundest. But in all this ointment there is one disagreeable fly. Mr. Burton has announced his candidacy for the Senate. His preference and the natural crowning of his career would be to succeed Foraker. But that place is wanted for and by Charles P. Taft. Boss Cox of Cincinnati, whom William H. Taft denounced, is for Charles Taft; and the mention of Mr. Burton for the Cabinet looks unpleasantly like a scheme to remove a rival. If C. P. Taft were not a very rich man, and the brother of the President-elect, nobody would think of him as a Senatorial possibility. Mr. Burton is immeasurably his superior. If Ohio is going virtuously to retire Foraker, the field ought to be left open to something besides money-bags. Nor do we see how C. P. Taft in the Senate could be anything but an embarrassment to President Taft. The latter, far from aiding his brother's ambition by taking a much better man out of his path, ought to call upon fraternal affection to make one more sacrifice, and avoid a contest which would surely make a bad impression.

Speaker Cannon's defence of the rules of the House is strong, on general grounds. We have little sympathy with the outcry against the rules, as such.

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A firm regulation of procedure is confessedly necessary; and some man, or group of men, must prevent the flood of proposed legislation from swamping the House. Bills simply must be sent to powerful committees, and some one in authority must decide which measures shall be called up, and when. Otherwise, we should have, not an orderly House, but chaos. The present rules are a slow growth. They have gone on strengthening the power of the Speaker under Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Crisp, as well as under Mr. Reed and Mr. Cannon. The process, as a whole, was inevitable. In the House of Commons a parallel evolution has occurred. Control of time and of legislation has been made more rigid. There is no getting away from that. But the real objection to Speaker Cannon lies not in the system which he administers, but the way in which he has administered it. He has been narrow and dense, where he should have taken broad views and been more awake to legislative needs. Such power as he has is necessary, but it is also necessary that it be used more wisely. The real argument is not for better rules, but for a better Speaker.

The Post Office Department's suggested reorganization of its administration in urban zones, coming so soon after the transfer of fourth-class postmasters to the classified list, will make the political jobber think that he is being hunted in earnest. In the New York city district the significance of the change would appear in strongest light. Were our postmaster to manage all the territory lying within the twenty-mile circle, New Jersey and Westchester County Congressmen would lose a host of useful friends overnight, though the public might get a cheaper and better service. Those who are interested in preserving this valuable patronage will, of course, have no difficulty in turning State's rights to account against the reform. But few people to-day can work themselves into a fit of terror over the thought that an official on Manhattan Island is distributing Newark letters. The proved success of centralization in the Boston postal district should outweigh many objections.

It is quite impossible to tell which is the more pitiful, the little Republican bosses' cheap impudence with regard to Gov. Hughes, or their hopeless lack of humor. Last Friday's conference at the Republican Club in this city was as unblushing a bit of political marketing as we remember for many a day. The little bosses let it be known that they look upon the head of the ticket elected in November as no man of theirs. The others—the Lieutenant-Governor, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the State Engineer—the bosses own, and these worthies have solemnly pledged themselves to delegate into Timothy L. Woodruff's hands the appointive powers vested in them by the State Constitution. Nothing more shameless can be conceived than the authorized phrasing of the formal jobbing contract, that Mr. Woodruff is to be "the clearing-house man through whom all appointments are to be made to the State departments of"—everybody except the Governor. Of him "those present at the conference to-day are to make no requests for appointments." We know how it is. In every happy family there is bound to be a black sheep who simply has to be cast off to assure the comfortable existence of the rest; some gambler, horse-thief, or forger. That's Gov. Hughes.

Mr. Gompers is beginning to find one reason why he could not deliver the labor vote. Somebody else was delivering the offices. President Roosevelt's appointment of a third labor leader, whom he was able to detach from Gompers, was made public last week—the editor of the *Labor World* of Pittsburgh, who is to be Appraiser of the Port in that city. The local Congressmen were not consulted, and neither were the Pennsylvania Senators, so that there is muttering in Washington over this irregularity. That may be left to itself; the chief import of the matter is in the light it throws upon Mr. Roosevelt's methods and upon the nature of labor leaders. The moral is that, in the labor world, as elsewhere, the east wind cannot compete with good official salaries.

Whether or not one agrees in full with Moorfield Storey's indictment of our government of the Philippines, the fact remains that we are densely ignorant of what is going on in our provinces. What American citizen knows of the successful career of the first Philippine Legislature, its altogether excellent record? Vice-Governor Forbes returns from the islands, and says that everything is progressing magnificently, and that all is well, only we must continue indefinitely to rule the Filipinos against their will. Whereupon we slap each other on the back, exclaim over the greatness of our ability as colonial administrators, and promptly forget about the archipelago for another six months. If Mr. Storey or any one else complains that the swindler who professed to make gold out of sea-water is an honored member of the teaching force in the Philippines, he is written down a bore. Our touching faith in the ability of our ruling officials to pass upon their own achievements would be sublime if it were not pathetic. It is partly due to the fact that we have no effective Opposition in Congress and are debarred from questioning Ministers as to this or that occurrence on the other side of the globe. There is little or no fear of criticism or restraint. All of this merely illustrates anew how unfit our form of government is for ruling subjugated peoples.

Ambassador Takahira happily describes the nature of the agreement between his government and that of the United States. He calls it simply "a transaction between trusted friends." The text of the notes exchanged bears out this characterization. The wording ingeniously avoids the form of a treaty. There are no promises; no binding obligations are assumed; what we have is merely a statement of facts. "It is the wish of the two governments"; their "policy is directed"; they "are firmly resolved"; and, in case of any disturbance in the Orient, "it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take." A lawyer, to be sure, might pick the agreement to pieces and show that it contains not a single clause by which either country could be held. But it is not a question of a legal contract. A friendly understanding is all that we have in hand; and to a diplomatic document of that kind the old saying applies with especial point: "C'est le ton qui fait la chanson."

The strength of our position in the Far East gains from the fact that we

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are now the friend both of Japan and of China. Peking is said to be discontented with the vague terms of our recent agreement with Japan. It finds therein no effective guarantees against Japanese aggression in Manchuria, carried on under more or less legal guise. But it was natural that the Chinese should be somewhat discontented with that very lack of precise obligation which is the chief merit of our understanding with Japan. To have entered into detail regarding China or any other subject under consideration, would have come dangerously near to formulating a treaty, instead of expressing a condition of mutual accord. The fact remains that only a few days after our exchange of notes with Japan, a Chinese ambassador has visited the White House to thank the President for our generous conduct in the matter of the Boxer indemnity. The President's order in that case constitutes one of the most meritorious acts of his Administration, and has had its reward in the sharp change of feeling it has brought about in China since the days of the anti-American boycott, three years ago.

Twelve dead and three hundred and fifty hurt—that is the best summary of football casualties available for the season just ended. Four of the dead were members of college elevens, those of the Virginia Military Institute, the University of North Carolina, the University of Arkansas, and Utah Agricultural College. The larger colleges had their usual roll of disabled players, but, as usual, the higher percentage of injuries was in the minor teams, such as those of high schools and normal schools. In view of the figures, it cannot be said that there has been any great diminution in the risk run by the participants. On the other hand, owing to better supervision by the officials, there has been a gratifying improvement in the bearing of the players. But there is still room for revision of rules, as there is a distinct drift back from open play to line-bucking. But the strongest arguments against the continuance of intercollegiate contests under present conditions are not to be found in the fact that the casualties have been as heavy this year as in the season of 1905—casualties which led to the "opening up" of the game. They lie, as before, in the distraction of the student from his studies, and the overemphasis upon the importance of the contests, and athletics generally. By hard work professionalism has been eliminated; brawny truck drivers are no longer induced to take a course in the veterinary department during a football season; graduate students and freshmen have been excluded from any university teams. For these reforms the college world is duly thankful; but the musty professors still regret that their students do not get down to work until the "championship" is settled. President Eliot's words of two years ago are still unanswerable:

> Both at school and at college the popular competitive sports now take away the time and interest of the players from physical exercise which can be combined with intellectual exercises, such as country excursions on foot, visits to industries, or field study of any of the different forms of natural history. The American secondary schools have distinctly lost ground within the last twenty years; because the afternoons are so generally devoted throughout the year to competitive games of ball, and the boys' daily conversation runs on the games, instead of on their reading, their walks, or the sights and sounds of real life in city or country. The same distractions have impaired the intellectual quality of college life.

A hint that Prime Minister Asquith might dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country was dropped by Mr. Lloyd-George last Saturday, but probably it was scarcely more than a mild threat intended to keep the discouraged Liberal majority in line. It is by no means sure that a general election at the present moment would mean a Conservative victory. The bye-elections have been going against the government, but so bye-elections in England usually do. The Liberal majority is still so enormous that the party can lose heavily and remain in power. On their side the Liberals have the active resentment of many people against the patently provocative attitude of the House of Lords. To-day that feeling might be strong enough to send the Liberals back to power with a mandate to reform the upper chamber. But in two years the soreness may be allayed, and the Liberal party may have to stand the taunt of having done little but take the cash of public office while letting the credit of fruitful legislation and public support go. But parties are, after all, made up of individuals; and these will, as a rule, balance personal interest against the general party welfare. The tremendous sweep of January, 1906, landed in the House of Commons scores of more or less humble persons who under ordinary circumstances can never hope to see Westminster again, even if the Liberals should succeed in retaining power. And the pressure exerted by such members, who have much to lose and little to gain, may be sufficient to make Mr. Asquith hang on. Yet it requires resolution to lie still in impotence under an increasingly galling fire; for we may be sure that the Conservatives in the House will not be slow in baiting a government whose chances of enacting desired legislation is inversely proportioned to the size of its majority.

The German and French budgets have been recently compared by a French financial expert to the disparagement of his own country. Jules Roche, who, it is true, has long been a bitter critic of French government finance, maintains that all this talk about Germany groaning under an unparalleled burden of taxation is foolish. Chancellor Von Bülow is quite right in asking for more revenue. The Germans can stand it. By taking the total of the revenues for the Empire and the separate States, and subtracting the income derived from the railways, telegraphs, forests, mines, and other forms of productive state industry, he finds that, in 1907-08, 60,000,000 Germans paid 3,900,000,000 francs in taxes, while 40,000,000 Frenchmen paid 3,050,000,000 francs, giving a per capital taxation of 65 francs for Germany and 76 francs for France. M. Roche holds, further, that France has reached the limit of her sources of revenue, while Germany has still a wide margin to draw upon. The double system of German finance makes the best comparisons liable to error. If we take Prussia alone, with a population some two millions less than France, we find that in 1906-07, according to the "Statesman's Year-Book," the revenue for Prussian and Imperial uses was about 3,270,000,000 francs, which would turn the per capita taxation in favor of France. But, after all, the chief point to be made is that France *does* manage to get on with her budget, while Germany goes on eating borrowed capital and now faces an accumulated deficit of $500,000,000.

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"DRESS GOODS, YARNS, AND TOPS."

78 Chauncy Street, Boston.
July 10, 1897.

My Dear Mr. North: I am unable to go to Washington and have no one to look out for my interests there but yourself, and I depend upon you. Of course, Messrs. Aldrich and Dingley will do all they can, but I depend upon your letting them know what I need. I depend upon you. Dress goods, yarns, and tops.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM WHITMAN.

This is one of those interesting letters between Mr. Whitman, president of the Arlington Mills at Lawrence, Mass., and S. N. D. North—then secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, now Director of the Census—showing by what tricks a tariff bill is framed. The correspondence was presented at the hearings of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Whitman is an old hand at lobbying. When cross-examined on this subject during the trial of a case in Boston in 1902 he admitted that he had been at Washington more or less looking after tariff legislation. At first he denied that he had ever been paid for his services, but later he explained:

Why, much to my surprise, there was somewhere about 1883, I think it was in 1883, a few gentlemen got together and made up a small purse to help me, and gave it to me.

But Mr. Whitman found a better way when the Dingley bill was being concocted in 1897. Senator Aldrich kindly invited Mr. North to serve as one of the clerks of the Finance Committee, while in the pay of the Association of Wool Manufacturers. "I am the only person whom the committee allows at its meetings," wrote Mr. North in a letter to Mr. Whitman April 4. Mr. North felt that these "confidential relations" would not allow him to keep Mr. Whitman so fully posted as he might like, but he added:

If I find that it is desirable that you should come on here, I will telegraph you that the situation requires attention, and you will doubtless have no trouble in finding out what is the matter.

For all practical purposes, of course, this was as good as direct information, and nothing in Mr. North's labored and wholly ineffectual letter of explanation alters the fact that he was present at the sessions of the committee as a sort of secret agent or spy, and that the wool manufacturers thus enjoyed an important advantage, both potential and actual, over other persons who might be interested in these schedules. Mr. North, of course, did nothing illegal. And he was properly rewarded; for, as he himself puts it, the officers of the Association, in "recognition of the arduous and responsible work" which he had performed for the committee, "apart from" his "duties as secretary of the association," presented him with the sum of $5,000.

We wish each of our readers might get hold of the pamphlet in which the letters between Mr. Whitman and Mr. North are published. There could be no plainer exhibition of that greed which makes and is made by a protective tariff. We quote a few passages:

Boston, April 6, 1897.

I depend upon you to look out for my interest in this regard. You know how important it is, not only to me, but to the whole worsted industry of the United States. . . . If there is the slightest danger of any change, I must see these gentlemen before it is too late. . . .

WM. WHITMAN.

Boston, June 2, 1897.

We all depend upon you to watch closely our interests, to see that nothing is overlooked or neglected by our friends on the committee. I have no doubt they will do all they can do, but with so many interests to look after, our special representative must see to it that our interest receives proper attention. . . .

WM. WHITMAN.

Boston, June 9, 1897.

Bear in mind that I am depending upon you wholly to look after my interests. . . .

WM. WHITMAN.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1897.

I will do the best I can with Mr. Allison when the time comes, but he knows nothing about the understanding I have with Aldrich on the worsted yarn schedule. . . .

S. N. D. NORTH.

Washington, June 20, 1897.

It is lucky I was here, and just in the position I am. It has given me a whole day to work on the matter and get it right, and with Aldrich away, there is no one on the committee who knows anything about it. But Allison and Platt trust me, and I expect they will both agree to what I have asked. I went all over the matter with them last evening.

S. N. D. NORTH.

Our readers will agree that if Mr. North was willing to do this kind of thing, $5,000 was small enough pay for it. But we are less concerned with this particular piece of infamy than with the view it gives of a tariff bill in the making. The wool manufacturers landed the superserviceable North in a clerkship; but other interests were, as Mr. Whitman observed, well looked after. One owned a Senator, another a Representative, and so on through the whole list. At the committee hearings last week, Andrew J. Solis, a Boston dealer in wool, declared that the "top-makers"—Mr. Whitman is one of them—procured a protection of 150 per cent.; but other parties were grabbing for their share, and got it. Representative Boutell of Illinois expressed considerable surprise and horror at these revelations of intrigue, and professed a desire to go to the bottom of the matter and get all the facts. We should advise him, however, to stay his hand. Were the drag-net cast in earnest, bigger fish than the unhappy North would be caught. In a thoroughgoing investigation we should learn what manufacturers subscribed to the Republican campaign fund of 1896, and who solicited the funds; what were the secret understandings with the leaders, and with less important individuals in the Grand Old Party; who looked after the steel schedules, who after the oil, and all the rest; what Cannon's special duties were—Aldrich's seem fairly well known—what Dalzell's and Payne's, and all the other zealous "standpatters"; exactly what they did and why they did it. Then we should uncover a scandal compared with which the looting of the insurance companies, the Credit Mobilier affair, and the operations of the Whiskey Ring were nothing. Then Mr. Roosevelt might discover that there is a moral question in the tariff issue. Then every man who had eyes to see or ears to hear would know that our tariff laws are shapen in iniquity and conceived in sin.

THE NEW CIVIL-SERVICE ORDER.

Mr. Roosevelt has imitated previous Presidents in extending the provisions of the Civil Service Law just prior to his retirement from office, but none of his predecessors ever took a more important step than Mr. Roosevelt's of last week, and none was entitled to warmer thanks from the country. Under this new order, every fourth-class post office east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio is brought under the civil-service rules. The present incumbents will, of course, be undisturbed; but as they die or resign or are removed, their places will be filled only by men who have passed an examination. No less than 15,488 of the 55,318 fourth-class postmasterships are affected, and it is probable that as soon as these have been classified the number will be increased.

This epoch-making reform has a dou-

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ble significance. It is not only that the Executive is thus deprived of a large amount of patronage, and that the assault has begun upon one of the last strongholds of the spoilsman, but that the 15,488 postmasters thus included in the rules will have to give up, once and for all, any partisan political activity. There is little doubt that, except in some few cases, the classified Federal employees were not permitted to take an active part in the campaign just closed. The fourth-class postmasters were, however, as heretofore, the special agents of the party machine. The rôle played by the Southern postmasters in nominating Mr. Taft under Mr. Hitchcock's skilful guidance everybody remembers. From time immemorial the village postmaster has been the chief local dependence of the party in power. Often the only Federal employee in his town, he has used his office to the full. In district, county, and State conventions he has been very prominent, and as a delegate has made it easy for a man like Senator Platt to retain his grip on the machine. Henceforth, if other Executives are as earnest in keeping Federal employees of the classified service out of active politics as Mr. Roosevelt has been, the political effect of his last order will be far-reaching. There will still be too many unclassified Federal office-holders in politics for safety, but the gain when all the fourth-class postmasters are excluded will be enormous.

Undoubtedly, the geographical lines drawn by the President will lay him open to the charge that he was careful to overlook the Southern postmasters for use in future conventions. This criticism we believe to be unjust. It must be remembered that the first step of the reform of the civil service came along curious geographical lines, and apparently discriminated in favor of certain departments. To have included all the fourth-class postmasters at once would have been a tremendous undertaking. It will be no easy matter to draw up satisfactory examination-papers, and the difficulty of holding examinations in the vast rural stretches of the West and South must be borne in mind. Again, in the South the ever-present race problem must be considered. While it is highly desirable that the bogus Republican organizations in the South should be deprived of their postmaster props as speedily as possible, we believe the President did well to go slowly.

That the competitive classified service has made vast strides under Mr. Roosevelt admits of no question. When he became President in 1901, 108,967 out of 235,766 civil employees were within the rules, a growth from 14,000 in the eighteen years following the passage of the Pendleton law in 1883. On June 30 of this year, out of a total of 352,104, there were within the classified portion 206,637, exclusive of 5,500 laborers who are under the rules though not subject to examination. With the President's new order, there will be altogether 227,625 practically protected from removal during good behavior. This is an increase from 46 per cent. of the whole service in 1901 to 64 in 1908, and this despite a great enlargement of the total number of employees. To Mr. Roosevelt belongs also the credit of bringing under the rules the rural free-delivery carriers, 40,000 strong; the Forestry service; part of the Isthmian Canal force; deputy collectors, deputy naval officers, and cashiers; the finance clerks and cashiers in post offices; and the field clerical service of the War Department (withdrawn by Mr. McKinley). The labor service in Washington and the principal cities, while not subject to examination, may properly be put in the same list. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt has introduced the system of examination and limited competition in the consular service. As our readers know, he has from time to time made very bad individual appointments. That is his unfortunate method of being "practical"—doing wrong at times in order to accomplish what he thinks good. But on the credit side must be placed the fact that by including deputy collectors of customs, he has placed higher officials under the rules than any other President; and he has rigidly enforced the prohibition against political assessments in all cases laid before him. He is thus entitled to the hearty praise of every advocate of civil service reform.

Should he desire to go still further before leaving Washington, he could classify the employees of non-free-delivery post offices, the 4,500 pension-examining surgeons, and the assistant postmasters. Yet he may wish to leave something for his successor to do. Mr. Taft, it is a satisfaction to know, is fully as ardent an advocate of a protected civil service. For years he was president of the Cincinnati Civil Service Reform League, and he introduced the reform idea into the Philippines as soon as he reached there.

SCIENCE CORRECTING SCIENCE.

Frenchmen are making preparations to erect a statue to Homer. Only a few years ago the idea would have met with the sharp objection that Homer never lived, or, if he did, that we know nothing about him. But even a few years ago it would have been possible to retort that the Athenians did not hesitate to erect an altar to the Unknown God, and that the principle might hold for an unknown poet who is revealed to us in his works. To-day, however, we can assume an even stronger position. Homer is being rescued from the limbo to which Wolff and Lachmann consigned him, and is being set upon his feet again as a real, if somewhat indefinite, personality. This procedure has stirred a French man of letters, André Beaunier, to a pæan of rejoicing in a recent number of *La Revue de Paris*. M. Beaunier, while still a child, had met Homer. The poet was in a dust-covered picture—an old man in a long robe, carrying a lyre on his back, his right arm raised to heaven, his left leaning on the shoulder of a boy who was his guide; for the singer was blind. Young Beaunier's father told him that the man was Homer, a great poet of olden days, and the son of the river Meles and the nymph Critheis.

How long did the child's belief last? Till he began his first year at the *lycée*. Up to that time Homer was not only a real person whose parents were the river Meles and the nymph Critheis, but he was the creator of a world of realities. Briseis, on whose account Achilles mingled his bitter tears with the loud-sounding Ægean, and Nausicaa playing ball with her hand-maidens on the Phæacian beach, were as real as his own girl cousins, only much more lovable. But the first week at high-school brought ruin into the boy's world. The professor of philosophy assured him that the visible universe did not really exist, that it was all a mere subjective image or "idea"; and the professor of ancient languages was sure that Homer never lived, that the poet was only a collection of folk-songs. The

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destruction of the visible universe the boy could have borne with equanimity, but the disappearance of Homer shook the foundations of his being. Wolff, Lachmann, Schlegel, and Jacob Grimm were so many anarchs to him. Hence we can appreciate how M. Beaunier found joy in *their* overthrow in turn and in the reëstablishment of his ancient faith in Homer, whose father was the river Meles and whose mother was the nymph Critheis.

Something of the same joy enters into most of us when some pet "triumph" of science receives what the man in the street calls a black eye. It is not so much the joy of getting back an ancient belief which Science has superciliously waved away—"Myth!" "Legend!" "Superstition!"—as to have science convicted of falsely professing omniscience. Philologian and biologist have sinned alike in destroying without reason, and, worse still, in building without adequate foundation. It may be that Agassiz could, from a thigh-bone, reconstruct an entire brontosaurus. But, after all, that is no more than the ancients could do when they reconstructed Hercules from his foot. What is not to be denied is that more than one scientist has from a thigh-bone built an animal the like of which was never seen on land or sea, and for which he has had to invent a Greek name; and more than one archæologist has taken a couple of inscribed bricks and upon that frail basis erected a complete extinct civilization that never flourished. To believe in Homer and Moses because a vast literature and tradition centre about them is superstition. To refuse to believe that Pharaoh was the Egyptian Knuft-Ra, who lived either 2500 B. C. or 6700 B. C., it is not quite certain which, is equally superstitious. Jacob never served fourteen years for the sake of Rachel. Rachel was only a lamb and the totem of a Bedouin tribe.

At present we are swinging away from a science that seems almost as apt to go to extremes as mediæval scholasticism was. The tyranny of the scientist and the scholar is so heavy upon us that when scientists fall out the ordinary man is shocked to observe the limitations of their knowledge. It is painful, for instance, to be told that recent archæological discoveries in Turkestan may necessitate the reconstruction of the theories of Indo-Germanic philology. Now, Indo-Germanic philology, to those of us who have heard of it, is as firmly established as the Copernican system itself, or the law of gravitation. Have not the histories of great nations been written in accordance with what Indo-Germanic philology had to teach? Have not tremendous theories of race supremacy, of Aryan versus non-Aryan, been founded upon the philologian's discoveries? Have not political parties, anti-Semites, Pan-Germanists, Pan-Slavists, and what not, been based in turn upon such theories of race supremacy? And have not Dreyfus campaigns, and Kishenev massacres been brought about in turn by such racial parties? Their champions have not hesitated to call the teachings of Indo-Germanic philology to their aid. Yet an expedition goes out to Turkestan and the root principles of Indo-Germanic philology may have to be seriously modified.

Arguing against science at the present day would be acting like the farmer who saw an elephant for the first time and declared that he didn't believe there was such a beast. But to protest against the exaggerated claims of the scientists is not only legitimate, but useful. For it is certain that reaction will otherwise carry us to the opposite extreme of mysticism, spiritualism, and plain charlatanry. Bumptious fighting about electrons and ions will make an opening for the discovery of "psychomeres" or soul-atoms. Evolution itself is growing more modest, as it should. Twenty years ago the extreme Darwinians could easily have told us why women have long hair. Primitive marriage was always marriage by capture. The long-haired women could be easily seized and dragged away in the forest. The short-haired women failed to get husbands, and in the course of time died out. But nowadays we should look twice at such an explanation.

SOME SWEDISH BOOKS OF THE YEAR.

To see themselves as others see them has always been the peculiar privilege of Americans. Charity workers and university professors, politicians, and tourists from all countries of Europe pay longer or shorter visits to this country, and publish more or less comprehensive reports. Two such accounts have been printed in Sweden within the present year. Prof. Rudolf Kjellén of the University of Gothenburg accompanied the Swedish student singers on their American trip in 1904. The letters which he sent home, together with similar material, have now been issued in book form under the title "Sångare- och turistfärder" (Stockholm: H. Geber). The thirty-four days which the author spent in Pullman cars, hotels, and concert halls naturally did not suffice for a close study; but as long as he is concerned with the mere surface of things he is a keen enough observer. Very amusing, for instance, is his description of the American woman as he saw her on the streets of New York and Chicago—"a dazzling revelation . . . . like a sailing ship, half swan and half chicken; . . . under the most extravagant of hats the hair bulges out over the forehead in a tremendous crown, and under it gleams a bird face on the most glorious pedestal." The entrance from the sea to New York Professor Kjellén thinks can be well compared with that to Stockholm and to Constantinople. An observer of different kind, with a definite purpose, is Harald Salomon, who in his "Om barndomstolar" (Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & söner) tells of his experience during a journey of several months from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He attended juvenile courts, accompanied probation officers on their visits, and talked with judges and officers in New York, Washington, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. He brings home to his readers a clear idea of one of the greatest forces for good in this country. A summary view of the systems of treating juvenile delinquents in other countries follows, and then a critical study of the Swedish plan.

"Natur och arbetsliv" (Stockholm: Norstedt) is a book descriptive of Sweden, by Anna Sandström. The first volume, now before us, deals with the southern part of the country. Though principally intended for young people, it is far from being a juvenile in the hackneyed sense; it presents in an interesting manner the natural features of the land and the occupations of its people in field, mine, and factory. The illustrations are excellent. Among the calendars which Almqvist & Wiksell, Upsala, are bringing out for the Academy of Science in Stockholm two deserve special mention: "Svenska kalendern," a "book of reference for everybody," containing all sorts of statistical and other information, mainly relating to Sweden; and "Svenska resekalendern," of which the first volume, which appeared this year, contains descriptions and plans of every city and borough in the country, together with other matter of especial interest to tourists.

The publication of Alfred Jensen's "Rysk kulturhistoria" (Stockholm:

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Aktiebolaget Ljus) is a sign of the times, in that it indicates the increasing interest Sweden feels in its eastern neighbor. Translations of Russian novels have always had a vogue in Sweden, but Russian history and politics have, singularly enough, not aroused much attention until the last few years. It is only twenty years ago that Prof. Harald Hjärne's "Från Moskva till Petersburg" was discontinued for lack of subscribers, after the publication of only two parts. Professor Jensen, a life-long student of Russian and other Slavic languages and literatures, is the author of several works on travel in eastern and southern Europe, of a book on modern Russian literature, and of translations from Russian and Polish poetry. He visited Russia during the eventful year 1905 and described his experiences in an interesting volume, "Tsardömet vid skiljovägen." His new work, of which two volumes have been issued this present year and of which a third is expected soon, is a study of Russian civilization from literary documents, of civilization in its struggle against official and unofficial barbarism. In a number of more or less loosely connected essays the author shows the trend of intellectual and political development in Russia from the times of the Nestor Chronicle to those of the freemasons and freethinkers at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Writers like Vladimir Monomach, Krizjanitz, Kantemir, Lomonosov, Derzjavin, Radistjev, he passes in review, as well as the unknown authors of popular songs and tales, and he discusses their works as the expressions of the prevailing tendencies of their time.

The celebration of the sixtieth birthday of Professor Hjärne was marked by the appearance of two volumes: one of essays by the professor himself; the other a collection of monographs presented to him by a number of his former students, now engaged in historical research. His own volume, "Svenskt och främmande" (Stockholm: Geber), is made up of matter written at different times during the last twenty years. Five of the essays, without forming a connected series, present a study of Sweden as a European Power during the century from the reign of Gustavus Adolphus to the fall of Charles the Twelfth. In the essay on Charles the Twelfth the author suggests as a desirable undertaking a coöperative history of the times of this king. The contribution of his pupils, "Historiska studier tillägnade Harald Hjärne" (Upsala: Almqvist & Wiksell), is a stout volume of over 800 pages, containing twenty-seven papers by as many writers, and a "Hjärne-bibliografi," by A. Grape. The introductory paper, by Johannes Kolmodin, tells of "Early Swedish Journeys on the Volga." There are also papers dealing with Sweden's relations with Russia, for years a favorite subject with Professor Hjärne, as well as with other phases of Swedish diplomatic history; but the majority of them treat of the interior political development of Sweden. C. Hallendorff's "The Negotiations Regarding the Scandinavian Countries' Declaration of Neutrality during the Crimean War," C. A. Reuterskjöld's "On the Realization of the Idea of Neutrality in Recent Swedish History," and R. Kjellén's "1866 and 1909: Historical Notes on the Suffrage Question in Sweden," are of actual interest just now. Under the title Gleerupska biblioteket the house of C. W. K. Gleerup in Lund has begun a series purporting to show nature and man's life in description and pictures, divided into five groups: History of the World, History of Sweden, Geography, The Book of Nature, and The Book of Labor, written in collaboration by a number of competent Scandinavian scholars. The History of the World, already well under way, deals not merely with politics and war, but with civilization as a whole, human activity in its various phases, and ideas and beliefs.

Under the title Ljus: populärvetenskaplig studieledare (Stockholm: Aktiebolaget Ljus), the Popular Education League of Students from Norrland has begun a series of guides to scientific studies, well calculated to supplement the well-known Småskrifter and Folkskrifter, published by the two student societies, Verdandi and Heimdal, in Upsala. Each number of the new series will be complete in itself and cover a single science or branch of science, giving an account of its scope and problems, its history, and "the rôle it has played in the struggle of mankind for spiritual liberation." The authors aim particularly to furnish a guide for further studies. Among the numbers so far issued are: "The Study of Religion," N. Söderblom; "The Religion of the Old Testament," S. A. Fries; "The Physiology of Our Time," T. Thunberg, with an interesting account of the work in Pavlov's laboratory in St. Petersburg; and "Sociology," G. F. Steffen. The series is ably introduced by an essay, "Bildning och självstudier," by Hans Larsson. "The era of geographical discoveries is closing, that of geographical conquests is beginning," says Emil Svensén in his latest book, "Geografiska eröfringar" (Stockholm: Geber). The work is a survey of such conquests as have already been accomplished, among them the subjugation of the Nile, the regulation of the Hoang-Ho, the drying out of the Haarlem Sea. The chapter on "The Future" discusses the possibilities of the reclamation of Sahara and the regulation of the Gulf Stream. O. M. Reuter's "Djurens själ" (Stockholm: Norstedt) is the first comprehensive work on animal psychology in the Swedish language. While it is a perfectly objective treatise and in no way the work of an advocate, the author hopes that it may aid in the movement for proper protection of animals. He regards "a soul," a thinking and feeling faculty of some sort, as existing in all animals, but does not wish to claim for them a higher intelligence than "the simplest that is necessary in order to explain known facts."

In "Naturkunskapens självbesinning" (Stockholm: Hiertas bokförlag), Prof. Vitalis Norström criticises the modern theories of "natural philosophy," as represented especially by Ostwald and Mach, from the point of view of a rationalistic idealism whose chief thesis is that the main criterion of truth is to be found in its ethical value: "That conception is true which makes life on the whole more perfect." One basis for the author's reasoning is the tendency of modern science, so pronounced during the last decades, to bring all its special branches together in coöperation and in working out a uniform conception of the universe. In opposition to the direct, or "natural," conception, the mechanical, and the empirical, Norström puts what he calls the humanistic, or philosophical, which aims at "a measurement of values which originally emanates from a cultivated feeling of the contradistinction between what is and what ought to be." The function of the "natural" sciences is to state and explain facts, while the "humanistic," according to Norström, have the "higher" duty to determine the value of such facts as come within their jurisdiction. The book and Professor Norström's general point of view have been criticised by Allen Vannérus in an interesting article in *Ord och Bild*. Dr. Vannérus, whose "Vetenskapssystematik" has been noticed in the *Nation* (May 28, 1908, p. 495), attempts, in a small volume entitled "Kultursystematik," a classification of the many manifestations of civilization and culture. This presentation, though it is by no means a mere skeleton, must, in its existing form, be regarded as a first draft, which the author might be expected to fill out in more detail. The sketch is connected, in a way, with an earlier essay, "Kulturidealism," in which the author presents the essence of his philosophical conviction, and in which we find a short historical account of the development of the idea of culture.

In Hans Larsson Swedish literature has a philosophical essayist of high rank, and his latest volume of essays, "Ideer och makter" (Lund: C. W. K. Gleerup), is well calculated to increase the reputation which he won by his earlier works, "Om intuition," "Poesiens logik," and "Studier och meditationer," the last of which has just appeared in the third edition. "The Struggle for Existence," "The Reliability of Intuitive Judgment," "Immanuel

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Kant," "Nietzsche on History and Life," "Plato's Estimate of Poetry and Art" are the titles of some of the studies in the new volume. In "The Cause of Peace and the Rupture of the Swedish-Norwegian Union," written in July, 1905, the author appears as a friend of peace who has been rudely shaken by Norway's apparent betrayal of that cause. In another sketch, "The Freedom of Belles-Lettres," the author attacks the view that literature, properly so-called, must be of a kind that can be put in the hands of everybody:

> It is well that we have come so far as to regard science as unimpeachable in all serious investigations. But the sharp discrimination which is made in this respect between science and art is not fair. The artistic analysis and delineation are driven to take hold of the same problems that science is investigating. The form is different, but the earnestness of purpose is the same.

Professor Larsson would substitute for the more or less official censorship the private, which each individual can exercise in his own circle. August Strindberg's two "Blue Books" offer a "revaluation of all values" which results in a veritable topsy-turvydom—especially in the latter of these volumes, "En ny blå bok" (Stockholm: Björck & Börjesson). This is an omnium gatherum of theology, philosophy, science, Oriental philology, breathing the most implacable hatred and contempt for modern research. The Strindberg of the eighties—the evolutionist, the Socialist, the author of "Mäster Olof," "Röda rummet," "Hemsöborna," "Svenska öden och äfventyr"—is apparently dead, and in his stead has stepped a mystic and obscurantist who abuses what he formerly put on a pedestal, and worships what in his early days he fought with fierceness. Even his power over the language seems to have weakened, at least his abuse has nothing of the earlier directness and picturesqueness. He calls the writings of the modern theological critics "dung-hills." Strindberg is now nothing if not orthodox—and Swedenborgian, after a fashion—and his orthodoxy is of the crassest and most materialistic kind. But still there is a certain fascination in his book; in some respects he is still the old Strindberg, the individualist by the grace of himself, the egotist, if you please; and all through the two volumes we find scattered the keenest observations of life and of man's sub-conscious nature.

"Likt och olikt" is the unpretentious title of a volume of literary essays by Johan Mortensen (Stockholm: A. Bonnier); it contains studies (most of them originally written as book reviews) of such writers as Edgar Allan Poe and Lafcadio Hearn, Gustave Flaubert, and Alphonse Daudet, and among Swedish writers Oscar Levertin, Verner von Heidenstam, and August Strindberg. Of Levertin he says:

> The most singular trait in Levertin as a story teller is perhaps his exquisite power to render the local color and the temper of the time; to catch the mood that hovers over a certain place, to conjure up past times, often with nearly invisible means. In this respect he stands alone and unapproached in Swedish literature.

What strikes one most forcibly in rereading Levertin's essays and short stories as they come out in his "Samlade skrifter" (Stockholm: Bonnier) is the peculiar blend in him of the story-teller and the essayist. This, it would seem, is the explanation of that trait to which Mortensen refers in the passage quoted above. The eighteenth century was the object of Levertin's most intimate studies, and many of his published essays and larger writings may be regarded as material for that great work on "The 'Enlightenment' in Swedish Literature," which he as none else was fitted to write, and for which he had been planning and preparing for many years. At the time of his death he had put together for publication what he called "Last Stories." Swedish literature in Finland has met with a serious loss this year through the premature death of a young scholar of great promise, Torsten Söderhjelm. He had for some time been occupied with a work on the Italian renaissance, on which subject he had already published, in conjunction with Prof. Verner Söderhjelm, a volume of essays that aroused great interest. A belated study of Lucretia Borgia is contained in a volume of posthumous "Uppsatser och kritiker" (Helsingfors: Förlagsaktiebolaget Helios), edited by Professor Söderhjelm and Dr. G. Castrén. About half of the volume is devoted to dramatic and theatrical criticism, reprinted from the monthly journal *Euterpe*, of which Torsten Söderhjelm was one of the founders. Of the literary studies those of the Swedish writers, Per Hallström, Sigfrid Siwertz, and others deserve particular mention.

Last year the Royal Library in Stockholm came into possession of a large collection of manuscripts by or relating to Carl Michael Bellman, including a biographical sketch of the poet by his son, which throws new light on his relations to his wife and family, which have suffered not a little as the result of unfounded rumors. The biography and some of the other manuscripts, including some hitherto unknown poems, have been published in a volume, "Bellman och hans diktning: Nya bidrag," by Richard Steffen (Stockholm: Norstedt). There has lately been discovered in the University Library in Upsala Erik Gustaf Geijer's diary during his journey to England, the original source not only of that part of his "Minnen" which covers this period, but of his letters home. This has now been published in the current volume of *Samlaren*. Anton Blanck, who has edited the diary, is engaged on a study of Geijer's visit to England. The diary is particularly interesting in showing more clearly than before Geijer's relations to contemporary English literature.

A. G. S. J.

Chicago.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

An elaborate and extensive bibliography of the writings of Jonathan Swift, by W. Spencer Jackson, forms the larger part of Vol. XII of the new Bohn Library edition of Swift's "Prose Works" (The Macmillan Company). Though there has been an interest among collectors in first editions of Swift's writings definite information has not been accessible. The only serious effort heretofore made in this direction was Stanley Lane Poole's "Notes" in the *Bibliographer* for November, 1884. Mr. Jackson's work seems to have been well done. The transcripts of title-pages are somewhat condensed and the collations are brief, but both are full enough, probably, for practical purposes. Advertisement pages, which are of importance from the collector's point of view, are not generally noticed. No mention is made of the large and thick paper copies of the "Polite Conversation," and the copy examined by the present writer contains a leaf of "Books printed for B. Motte and C. Bathurst" preceding title, and a half-title (with "Dramatis Personæ" on verso) preceding text, which are not included in his collation. The Hoe Catalogue is probably correct in giving as the first the Dublin edition of "Cadenus and Vanessa," which has the date misprinted "2726," and the title reading, "From the original copy," whereas Mr. Jackson gives the preference to J. Roberts's London edition. Such copies of the various books as are found in a number of the largest libraries, are indicated, but the only large paper copy of "Gulliver's Travels," mentioned is the one in the British Museum. There is a copy in the Lenox Library here, and copies are found in at least three private libraries in New York. The elaborate index to the works, which forms the latter third of Vol. XII, does not, apparently, refer at all to the bibliography.

A fine catalogue, with reproductions, just issued by T. De Marinis & Co. of Florence, describes no less than five manuscripts of Dante. The most important (priced at 30,000 lire) is of the first half of the fifteenth century, in the old binding of wood, with calf back. It contains the "Divina Commedia," "Convivio," and "Canzoni," and also the "Trionfi" of Petrarch. Another, the "Divina Commedia," on 207 leaves, is dated "Verone die quinto Aprilis ora vigesima, 1449." In the same catalogue is offered a copy of the rare first Aldine Horace, "Mense Maio M.DI," a large copy, with the initials painted and gilded. This is the second book printed with the first italic type ever cast, and in value and interest, among all the Aldines, is probably surpassed only by the Virgil, printed with the same types, but published earlier in the same year.

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Good prices ruled generally at the auction of the books of Edwin N. Lapham of Chicago at Anderson's, in this city, December 1-3. The prize lot was the set of "Pickwick," in parts, which brought $1,450. A good set of Pickwick in the original parts, every leaf and cover genuine, can be had readily for $100, or perhaps less. The superiority of the Lapham copy lies in the fact that the covers of the parts, and the advertisement leaves, are for the most part "first issue." When the publication of Pickwick began, its success was doubtful, and probably not more than five hundred copies of the earlier numbers were at first printed, while the first issue of later numbers was more than twenty thousand. The front cover of Part i reads, "With four illustrations by Seymour" and that of Part ii "With illustrations by Seymour." After he had engraved three pictures for Part ii, Seymour committed suicide; and for Part iii a new artist was secured, R. W. Buss; the earliest copies read, "With Illustrations by R. W. Buss." It is said that for this part alone Mr. Lapham paid £80 or £100, and virtually the price was for this cover alone. Buss's illustrations were, however, unsuccessful, and Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz") made two new plates for Part iii, as well as the illustrations to all the later parts. The covers of the later issues of the first three parts, as well as those of the later ones, read simply, "With Illustrations." Mr. Williamson's copy, the best previously offered at auction in this country, sold last January for $755, and that record is now nearly doubled. Though the value of these exceptional copies is likely to increase, ordinary copies bound up, without covers or advertisement leaves and with the edges trimmed, are not appreciating in value. First editions of Dickens's other books brought the following prices: "Sketches by Boz" (1836-37), both series, 3 vols., original cloth, $205; "The Library of Fiction" (1836-1837), 2 vols., containing two stories by Dickens, original cloth, $41; "Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi" (1838), 2 vols., first issue, original cloth, $40; "Oliver Twist" (1838), 3 vols., first issue, original cloth, $40; "Nicholas Nickleby" (1838-39), parts, $31; "Master Humphrey's Clock" (1840-41), in twelve monthly parts, $55; "A Christmas Carol" (1843), first issue, in brown cloth, a presentation copy to Albany Fonblanque, with inscription in Dickens's autograph, $270; "Martin Chuzzlewit" (1843-44), parts, $30; "David Copperfield" (1850), parts, $51; "To be Read at Dusk" (1852), a scarce pamphlet, $101; "A Tale of Two Cities" (1859), parts, $75; "Great Expectations" (1861), 3 vols., original cloth, $65; "The Uncommercial Traveller" (1861), original cloth, $28.

Some of the more important first editions of Charles Lamb, with the prices paid, were: "Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff" (1796), original boards, uncut, $45; "A Tale of Rosamund Gray" (1798), second issue, with the London title-page, $360; "John Woodvil" (1802), original boards, perhaps a presentation copy; though the inscription was not in Lamb's autograph, $110; "Tales from Shakespeare" (1807), 2 vols., $247; "The Adventures of Ulysses" (1808), original sheep, $70; "Mrs. Leicester's School" (1809), original boards, uncut, very scarce thus, $205; "Elia" (1823-32), both series, morocco, uncut, $290; "Album Verses" (1830), original boards uncut, $28; and "Satan in Search of a Wife" (1831), original paper cover, $26. A few of the other prices were: Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets" (Reading, 1847), $460; "Jane Eyre" (1847), original cloth, $130; the Brontë Sisters' "Poems" (1846), with the original title-page, with imprint of Aylott and Jones, $115; the same book, with the substituted title-page of Smith, Elder & Co., $5.50; Burns's "Poems" (Edinburgh, 1787), morocco, uncut, $218; Francis Wrangham's "Poems" (1795), containing two poems by Coleridge, $50; Goldsmith's "The Traveller" (1765), $150; "The Vicar of Wakefield" (1766), $570; "The Deserted Village" (1770), $150; "Retaliation" (1774), $150; "She Stoops to Conquer" (1773), $140; Hewlett's "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" (1895), $39; Keats's "Poems" (1817), "Endymion" (1818), and "Lamia" (1820), sold as a set, $665; a set of Hardy's novels, 33 vols., each volume autographed by the author, $310; a set of Lady Jackson's historical works, all but one presentation copies to her brother, $117.50; Charles Lever's works, 55 vols., with the original cloth or paper covers bound in, $760; Shelley's "St. Irvyne" (1811), uncut and with the rare half-title, $330; Alastor" (1816), edges trimmed, $190; "Laon and Cythna" (1818), uncut, $250; "The Revolt of Islam" (1818), uncut, $135; "Rosalind and Helen" (1819), uncut, $85; "The Cenci" (1819), edges trimmed, $225; "Prometheus Unbound" (1820), uncut, $95; "Adonais" (1821), edges trimmed, but with the original covers preserved, $820; Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers" (1827), uncut, $100; "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical" (1830), uncut, $70; "Poems" (1833), uncut, $80, "Poems" (1842), uncut, $94; "Helen's Tower," with ten lines of verse by Tennyson printed on the last leaf, $390; "Carmen Saeculare" (1887), the first issue, never before offered at auction in America, $245; Thackeray's "Second Funeral of Napoleon" (1841), in the original paper cover, $341; "Comic Tales and Sketches" (1841), original cloth, $127; and "Vanity Fair" (1847-48), parts, $560.

On December 14 and 15 the Anderson Auction Co. of this city sells the library of George Van Nest Baldwin, with an addenda, containing a long list of first editions of Henry James. On December 16 and 17 Anderson sells a private library, containing Burton's "Arabian Nights," the original edition, 17 vols.; Dean Sage's "The Ristigouche and Its Salmon Fishing," 1888, one of the most valuable of American angling books, 105 copies only having been printed; and Pine's Horace, engraved throughout, first issue, with the misprint "post. est" for "potest."

Correspondence.

THE MOVEMENT FOR UNIFORMITY IN COLLEGE REQUIREMENTS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Teachers of Latin in all parts of the country are asking, through their various associations, for changes in the college entrance requirements. The contentions are two: First, that the lack of uniformity in the work demanded by the colleges imposes an unnecessary burden on the schools, by compelling division of classes and increased labor of teachers, involving waste of energy and a resulting inefficiency in teaching. Second, the large amount of prescribed literature leaves the schools little opportunity to develop courses of study suited to individual needs. For these two reasons the universities and colleges of America are petitioned, first, to establish uniform requirements for the college entrance examinations in Latin, expressed in identical terms; second, to prescribe as a basis of the set examinations much smaller portions of the literature than are now prescribed by some institutions—testing the power to read the language by simple examination at sight, and thus leaving to the schools the choice of the major part of the reading to be done by their students. It is thus evident that teachers of Latin are asking, first, for such uniformity and definiteness in requirements as teachers of English, after a long struggle, have actually secured; and, second, such freedom in the choice of texts as many teachers of English are still endeavoring to secure.

The contention that the lack of uniformity in Latin requirements is an unnecessary burden to the schools is sustained by an examination of our leading colleges. Of some twenty-five institutions, for example, no three have identical requirements, although some of them accept alternatives. Seven of these institutions test the required proficiency in grammar by examinations based on the second, third, and fourth speeches of Cicero against Catiline; five, by examinations on both Cæsar and Cicero as wholes; and two by a "thorough examination" on the first two books of the Æneid. Five of the colleges that make formal distinctions between the elementary and the advanced requirement include Cæsar and Cicero, but no poetry in the elementary requirement, while fifteen others include both Cicero and poetry. To the individual colleges these variations seem small matters: to the schools they spell confusion. In reply to the remonstrances of the preparatory schools, some of the colleges have specified alternatives which they are ready to accept in place of certain prescribed works. But these alternatives offer such manifold variations that they are not widely helpful.

In an attempt to remedy the difficulties the Classical Association of New England adopted general resolutions. Acting upon these, the Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland proposed the adoption of the following specific plan of entrance examinations:

(1.) The requirements for admission to college in Latin shall be: (a) a thorough knowledge of the forms and inflections of Latin; (b) a thorough knowledge of the chief principles of Latin syntax; (c) a thorough knowledge of a vocabulary of 2,000 Latin words and their English equivalents; (d) the ability to scan the Latin hexameter.

(2.) The primary intent of entrance requirements in Latin shall be to test the candidate's knowledge of Latin, and his ability to make use of that knowledge. To that end the entrance examinations in Latin shall be divided into four parts: (a) Prose composition (Latin writing in prose). This examination shall be in two parts: the first part shall consist of detached sentences requiring knowledge of Latin forms and exemplifying the principles of Latin syntax; the second of a short passage of easy narrative, destined to test the ability of the candidate to write Latin consecu-

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tively; (b) a short passage of moderate difficulty from some Latin prose author, to be translated and explained at sight; (c) a short passage of moderate difficulty from some Latin poet, to be translated and explained at sight; (d) a special examination on a particular prescribed portion of Latin literature, of limited extent (1,500 lines, more or less, prose or verse), *e. g.*, "De Bello Gallico," vii, Æneid iv or vi.

This plan, or some modification of it, seems now likely to be accepted.

What has been done toward uniformity in English requirements, and what seems almost accomplished with reference to Latin, should now be undertaken with reference to other subjects, notably mathematics. A table exhibiting the algebra requirements of seventeen universities and colleges— including Columbia, Cornell, and Princeton, as well as the leading colleges for men in New England—shows at a glance a wide diversity. Of the fifteen items presented in this table as parts of the elementary requirement, only five are prescribed by all these institutions. The advanced prescriptions display even greater variety. No two are alike. And the history of college entrance requirements gives abundant evidence for the assumption that most of the wide divergencies serve no worthy and generally recognized purpose, that they are whims—tolerated by college faculties from a pernicious sense of "departmental courtesy." The committee of twelve of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools is now at work on the problem, and hopes soon to offer recommendations similar to those already adopted with reference to Latin. That is to say, it hopes to secure an agreement, at least among New England colleges.

Not only are the schools much hampered by the present diversity of requirements. The work of the College Entrance Examination Board, a work growing every year, is seriously complicated. Owing to the large number of separate examinations now rendered necessary, the board is unable to devise a time-schedule confined to a reasonable number of days. The requirements in Latin, for instance, make it necessary for some candidates to take no less than six or seven separate examinations requiring nearly ten hours of writing. The adoption of uniform requirements, or even the elimination of the apparently useless variations, would be a great aid to this important board. WILLIAM T. FOSTER.

Brunswick, Me., November 27.

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: While looking into Sidney Lee's "Shakespeare and the Modern Stage" (London, 1906), my eye fell upon the following sentence (p. 116):

> "Hamlet" is the longest of Shakespeare's plays; it reaches a total of over 3,900 lines. It is thus some 900 lines longer than "Antony and Cleopatra," which of all Shakespeare's plays most nearly approaches its length.

In his "Life of Shakespeare" (London, 1898), Mr. Lee had said (p. 224):

> Except "Antony and Cleopatra," which exceeds it by 60 lines, the piece ["Hamlet"] is the longest of Shakespeare's plays; while the total length of Hamlet's speeches far exceeds that of . . . any other of his characters.

On page 239 of the "Life" he says that "Macbeth" is "the shortest of all Shakespeare's plays"; and on p. 254 that "The Tempest" is the shortest except "Macbeth" and "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

All these statements are incorrect. Personally I care very little for these statistics, but, in the course of the last forty years or so, I have found that many teachers, students, and critical readers of Shakespeare are interested in them; and if the figures are printed at all they should be given accurately. "Hamlet" is the longest play (3,930 lines), but "Antony and Cleopatra" (3,063 lines) is not the next longest, *ten* others coming between the two: "Richard III." (3,618 lines), "Troilus and Cressida" (3,496), "Henry IV.," Part 2 (3,446), "Coriolanus" (3,410), "Henry V." (3,380), "Cymbeline" (3,341), "Lear" (3,336), "Othello" (3,317), "Henry IV.," Part 1, (3,177), "Henry VI.," Part 2 (3,161), and "The Winter's Tale" (3,074). On the other hand, "Macbeth" (2,109 lines) is not the shortest by *two* plays: "The Comedy of Errors" (1,778) and "The Tempest" (2,065). "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (2,180) comes next, while "The Two Gentlemen" (2,294), which Mr. Lee reckons as the third shortest, is the *fifth*. The numbers, by the way, are those of the Globe edition, now taken as the standard for line-numbers by all the recent editors, and in books of reference (Schmidt's "Lexicon," Abbott's "Grammar," etc.).

Mr. Lee is correct in saying that Hamlet speaks more lines (1,569) than any other of Shakespeare's characters (that is, in a single play); and next come Richard III. (1,161), Iago (1,117), and Henry V. (1,063). Then follow Othello (888), Coriolanus (886), the Duke in "Measure for Measure" (880), Timon (863), and Antony in "Antony and Cleopatra" (829). These are all the characters, male or female, above 800 lines. Between 800 and 700 there are five male characters; between 700 and 600, four males; between 600 and 500, seven males; and between 500 and 400, eleven males—including such important personages as Ulysses (488), Benedick (474), Henry VIII. (457), Wolsey (436), and King John (435). Among those below the 400 mark, the most notable are Kent in "Lear" (379), Shylock (364), Orlando (322), and Malvolio (306). Hamlet's 1,569 lines are exceeded by three characters who appear in more than one play: Henry V., who, in addition to the 1,063 lines in the play named for him, has 616 in "Henry IV.," Part 1, and 308 in "Henry IV.," Part 2, or 1,987 in all; Falstaff, with 719 in "Henry IV.," Part 1, 688 in "Henry IV.," Part 2, and 488 in the "Merry Wives," or 1,895 in all; and Richard III., who, besides the 1,161 lines already mentioned, has 24 in "Henry VI.," Part 2, and 390 in "Henry VI.," Part 3, or 1,575 in all. Antony, besides the 829 lines in "Antony and Cleopatra," has 327 in "Julius Cæsar," or 1,156 in all. Bolingbroke has 414 in "Richard II.," 341 as King in "Henry IV.," Part 1, and 294 in "Henry IV.," Part 2, or 1,049 in all. These are the only characters of this group who exceed a thousand lines; and only two others, I think, have more than 500 lines: Richard, Duke of York, with 737 lines in the three "Henry VI." plays; and Warwick, with 568 lines in the second and third of that series.

What female character in the plays has the most lines? I have found that nine persons out of ten guess that it is Portia—probably because of the part she plays in the trial scene—but Rosalind heads the list with 749 lines, followed by Cleopatra with 670, and Imogen with 596, while Portia has only 589. Then come Juliet (541), Helena in "All's Well" (479), Isabella in "Measure for Measure" (426), Desdemona (389), Queen Katharine in "Henry VIII." (374), Mrs. Page (361), Viola (353), Paulina in the "Winter's Tale" (331), Julia in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" (323), Olivia in "Twelfth Night" (321), Margaret of Anjou in "Henry VI.," Part 2 (317), Volumnia (315), Cressida (312), Beatrice (309), the Countess in "All's Well" (306), and Celia in "As You Like It" (304). I think these are all that exceed 300 lines in a single play. Among the nine women that I have noted between 200 and 300, the most important are Constance (263), Lady Macbeth (261), Kate the Shrew (220), and Hermione (211)—all of whom I fancy that many even among critical students and readers will be surprised to find so far down in the list; as they will also be to learn that among those below 200 are Ophelia (175), Miranda (142), Perdita (128), Cordelia (only 115), and Portia in "Julius Cæsar" (only 92). Of the few women who appear in more than one play (all in the English historical plays) the most remarkable is Margaret of Anjou, the only character of either sex who appears in four plays, and the only woman who in the aggregate exceeds Rosalind's 749 lines. Margaret has 33, 317, and 279 lines in the three parts of "Henry VI.," and 218 in "Richard III.," or 847 in all. Lady Grey (*proxima, sed longo intervallo*) has 73 lines in "Henry VI.," Part 3, and 274 in "Richard III.," or 347 in all.

The part that the women have in a play, compared with the men, varies greatly. In "Timon of Athens" the three women have only fifteen lines in all. In "Henry IV.," Part 1, out of 3,180 lines they have only 115. On the other hand, in "As You Like It" (2,867 lines), they have 1,163; in "All's Well" (2,966), 1,013; in "Romeo and Juliet" (3,053), 949; in the "Merry Wives" (3,019), 900; in "Antony and Cleopatra" (3,063), 845; and in "Twelfth Night" (2,692), 843 lines.

It should be understood that in all these statistics half-lines or parts of lines at the beginning or end of speeches are counted as whole ones, though in the Globe edition they may often be properly numbered as parts of lines in the preceding or following speech. If *all* the lines of *all* the characters in a play are thus counted *separately*, the total will always be greater than the actual number of lines in the play counted *continuously*, as in the comparative lengths of plays given above.

The history of the blunder in regard to the length of "Antony and Cleopatra" is curious, and, it may be of interest as illustrating the persistent vitality of misprints, though by no means an extreme instance of the kind. This one is now only thirty-four years old, but it may attain to a much greater longevity. It had its birth in a paper on "Metrical Tests," by F. G. Fleay, read before the New Shakespeare Society of London in 1874. In the accompanying tables the number of lines in "Antony and Cleopatra" was given as 3,964; but the appended numbers of prose lines, blank verse, and rhymed lines add

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up to exactly 3,064. Mr. Fleay, in copying his figures for the table, apparently mistook the zero for a nine (his handwriting was very bad), and neither he nor his fellows in the New Shakespeare Society detected the error, though the paper was thoroughly discussed at that and the following meeting. He reprinted the table in his "Shakespeare Manual" (1876), a book which was severely criticised for its many misstatements, misquotations, and other faults (but not this one), by Dr. Ingleby, in the London *Academy* (August 19, 1876); but in 1881 Dr. Ingleby allowed Mr. Fleay to insert his metrical tables, much extended and carefully corrected, in Part ii. of his own "Shakespeare: The Man and the Book." Up to 1881, so far as I know, the error as to the length of "Antony and Cleopatra" had not been detected in Europe, though it had been often quoted by Shakespeare scholars on both sides of the Atlantic. I happened to see it in 1880, while preparing my first edition of the play, published early the next year, but I think I did not refer to it in print. It reappeared in a book by one of our most eminent critics less than a year ago. No reviewer has pounced upon it there, I think, and it may survive for many a year yet.

W. J. ROLFE.

Cambridge, Mass., November 15.

AN UNNOTED ELIZABETHAN SOURCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Emil Koeppel, the latest authority on the subject, says ("Quellen-Studien zu den Dramen Ben Jonsons," etc., p. 83) in regard to the farcical portion of Fletcher's "Humorous Lieutenant":

> Fletcher found the basis of the comic action in a closely corresponding anecdote of a soldier of Antigonus, which is unquestionably very old, but has hitherto been known only in a somewhat later English version, in a collection of anecdotes compiled by Thomas Forde, published in 1660, entitled "A Theatre of Wits Ancient and Modern, represented in a Collection of Apothegmes Pleasant and Profitable."

The anecdote does not, indeed, occur in the various accounts of the life of Demetrius, on which the play is founded; but in Plutarch's Pelopidas (North's translation), Chapter i, we read:

> The report goeth, that king Antigonus gave paye to a souldier among other, that was very hardie and venturous, but he had a naughtie, sickly bodye. . . . The king, hearing him say so, commaunded his Phisitions and Surgeons to looke to him and if he were curable, that they should heale him with all possible speede and so they dyd. After the souldier had his health againe, he would venter no more so desperately in the warres, as he dyd before. In so much, king Antigonus selfe perceiving his slacknes, and drawing backe, rebuked him, and said unto him: that he wondred to see so great a chaunge and alteration in him. The souldier, never shrinking at the matter, told the troth plainely. Your selfe, and it please you majestie, is cause of my cowardlynes now, by healing my disease, that made my life lothsome to me.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR.

Wellesley Hills, Mass., December 1.

ZACHARY TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just seen the *Nation* of October 8, containing a notice of the "Letters of Zachary Taylor from the Battlefields of the Mexican War"—a privately printed volume prepared from the original manuscripts in the collection of William K. Bixby of St. Louis. The notice concludes with the following words:

> William H. Samson has prepared the letters for printing and the very erratic spelling leads one to suspect that the copyist was at fault.

This is an unjust reflection on me, for in the introduction signed by me the statement is made that the letters "are printed precisely as he [Taylor] wrote them—without the omission of a single word, without a change in spelling or punctuation." In the introduction I took special pains to point out the disadvantages under which General Taylor wrote, and urged the reader to be "lenient in criticism of the language in which the old soldier clothed his thoughts." In view of these statements, why should your reviewer, who never saw the original manuscripts, "suspect" that anybody was "at fault"?

By the way, your readers may be interested in knowing that common American books of reference differ as to the date of Zachary Taylor's birth, and that the correct date, ascertained from the family records, is given in the introduction to this volume. He was born at Hare Forest, Orange County, Va., November 24, 1784. The sketch of Taylor in Appleton's "Cyclopædia of American Biography" was written by Jefferson Davis, whose first wife was Taylor's second daughter. That sketch gives the date as September 24, but this is by no means the only blunder; of others, the most astounding is his statement that he had married the eldest daughter, instead of the second. Your readers may also be interested in knowing that the famous "Miss Betty," who presided over the White House when Gen. Taylor was President, is still living. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, the fifth of Gen. Taylor's daughters, and the third to survive the perils of childhood, was born near Louisville, Ky., April 20, 1824—not 1826, as Davis said in his biography of her father—and on December 5, 1848, soon after her father's election to the Presidency, was married to Major William Wallace Smith Bliss, a gallant soldier of brilliant mental attainments who had been Taylor's chief of staff and was destined to become his private secretary. Bliss died at East Pascagoula, Miss., August 5, 1853. On February 11, 1858, his widow married Philip Pendleton Dandridge of Winchester, Va., whom she survives.

WILLIAM H. SAMSON.

Rochester, N. Y., November 23.

[We are sorry if we have done Mr. Samson an injustice. Our reviewer based his opinion (1) on eighteen long letters of Taylor, of the same period, in the Library of Congress, in which the spelling does not show more than ordinary lapses; and (2) on a comparison of Mr. Samson's own pages. It may perhaps be regarded as permissible for a man to drop a final letter when writing hastily, and to indulge in some *consistent* misspelling— that is, misspelling the same word whenever written. Taylor did occasionally drop a final letter, as "cas" for "case" (p. 162) and "forse" for "foresee" on the same page. But where a man, as a rule, spells correctly, and Taylor was a fair speller, one may question the accuracy of printing "youg" (p. 168) where "young" is intended; it should have appeared "yong," if at all. So "contageon" and "contagion" are given in the same letter (pp. 131, 132) and "terable" on page 147, when there are sufficient strokes of the pen to allow of terrible. Such instances led the reviewer to suggest possible errors in copying the letters.—ED. NATION.]

AN OPINION OF THE FILIPINOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It seems to me that the inclosed extract from a letter written by a college graduate who is engaged in work in the Philippine Islands would interest many of your readers. I send it to you, therefore, in case you should think fit to publish it.

E. M. H.

Moscow, Idaho, November 16.

> There at home now I suppose you are in the thick of the Presidential campaign. The Americans over here are hoping that the Philippine question will be discussed actively during this fall campaign. While there is little practical difference between the Republican and Democratic positions on the question, a discussion of the question would do a whole lot of good if it only got the people interested. I have become convinced, since I came over, that the Philippine question is one of the most important and about the most ignored of all our public problems. Naturally it is the all-engrossing topic with the Americans in the islands. And after one has listened diligently for a few months to the opinions of all sorts of men, and made a few observations himself, he is prone to deny the finality or wisdom of our present Philippine policy. I think McKinley sat down one day, after lunch, and lit a cigar, and evolved the Philippine policy before he got up again. However he formulated it, it has been followed with admirable consistency ever since. It is the laudable scheme of fitting these people for self-government and then presenting them with independence.
>
> To govern themselves a people must have some vital conception of public honesty and observance of law. In this municipality the president, vice-president, and justice of the peace were caught the other day deliberately breaking the internal revenue laws regarding buying tobacco. A supervising teacher gets some lumber to build a school house, and one of his subordinate Filipino teachers steals it as soon as the American is gone. Public officials graft without shame at every opportunity. A Chino-Filipino district judge imposes a merely nominal fine on Chinos convicted of violating the opium law.—Etc., *ad libitum*.
>
> To govern themselves a people must also be endowed with at least a small measure of industry. A public road is being built in the province north of this one. The government engineers are offering A1 wages for men, all sorts of natives are lying around their houses doing nothing, except petting their fighting cocks and eating their meals. So the road must be built by labor brought clear from Manila. The explanation of this state of affairs is this: When a native harvests a good corn or rice crop and has, therefore, an assured food supply for a little while, he immediately quits work. When a carpenter working on a house has drawn three or four days' pay, he forthwith decides that it is no longer needful to work, and lays off as long as his money lasts. And yet if a famine comes or a flood sweeps the crop away, the improvident creatures throng the houses of the better Filipino families and the Americans, begging for enough to feed them.
>
> Considering these things it seems unlikely that the Filipinos will be ready for independence in any twenty years, or forty years or fifty years. Suppose they could reach the goal in fifty years. The United States would have poured into these islands untold billions in money and brains and lives; then it would be gone, every sou of it, in the twinkling of an eye.
>
> Some Americans over here declare that

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we should drop the Philippines like a hot biscuit, and *do it now*. They say so because they believe the Filipinos will never reach the place where they can conduct a decent popular government. They point to the fact that this cry for independence is nourished and kept alive by the *principales*, the aristocratic families, constituting about 10 per cent. of the population. This upper tenth sees in independence unlimited power and opportunity for grafting the peasantry. After all, the Filipinos are only Malays. And did you ever hear of a Malay republic? Or did you ever hear of *any* Malaysian government not despotic? Incidentally, did you ever hear of any respectable popular government anywhere in the tropics?

Notes.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce as soon forthcoming, "Anselm's Theory of the Atonement," by the Rev. George Cadwalader Foley; "The Philosophy of Revelation," by Prof. Herman Bavinck of Amsterdam; and "Sir George Mackenzie, the King's Advocate (Bluidy Mackenzie), 1631-1691," by Andrew Lang.

A committee of friends of the late Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago—George Laban Paddock, Albert Harris Tolman, and Frederick William Gookin—proposes to publish a memorial volume containing the more important papers and addresses of Mr. Smith, provided a sufficient number of copies is subscribed for in advance to defray the cost of publication. The volume, an octavo of about 375 pages, will contain a portrait of Mr. Smith. Subscriptions ($2.50), should be sent to Mrs. Edwin Burritt Smith, No. 5530 Cornell Avenue, Chicago.

It is proposed to publish a memoir of the late Dr. Walter Headlam, which will be written by Cecil Headlam, his youngest brother. Any friends of Dr. Headlam who have letters or impressions which they would care to communicate, are invited to send them to Mr. Headlam, Esthwaite Mount, Hawkshead, near Ambleside. Dr. Headlam's edition of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus has been found to be in a much more advanced state than was expected, and arrangements are in progress with a view to its publication.

Sir Herbert Thompson has edited the Coptic (Sahidic) version of certain books of the Old Testament, from a papyrus in the British Museum. This papyrus contains parts of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, the Song of Songs, the Wisdom of Solomon, and Ecclesiasticus, which are now printed in this version for the first time, together with a collation of all other printed Sahidic texts of the same portions of the Old Testament. The volume will be published by Henry Frowde.

Henry Holt & Co. bring out a new edition of René Bazin's "Italians of To-day," translated by William Marchant, with only the notice of copyright, 1897, to show that it is a reprint. (See the *Nation* of November 11, 1897, p. 382.) The title-page is thus a trifle misleading, for the Italians of to-day, though perhaps not much changed, are yet, in many places, not quite the same men and women as toward the end of the nineteenth century. As the informed reader gets on, he sees for himself when René Bazin was in Italy. Umberto is King; Ada Negri a girl in the twenties; there is a scarcity of silver coin; the *risanimento* of Naples is in progress; Fogazzaro is spoken of as the author of "Daniele Cortis," with no mention of his "Piccolo Mondo Antico." But, whatever their dates, good books are always good books. Bazin talks to us like a clever, cultivated man, sitting, say, in his club, and clearly and vividly, with artistic self-restraint, telling his friends of his travels in Italy, of the people he met there, of the impression things made upon him.

Since the date of its first publication in 1895 (see the *Nation*, July 25, 1895, p. 65) A. F. Mummery's "My Climbs in the Alps and Caucasus" (Scribner) has remained a standard work among Alpine climbers and lovers of adventurous travel. The book is again reissued, with an introduction by Mrs. Mummery and an appreciation of the author by J. A. Hobson. The reproductions of Mr. Pennell's drawings and the photogravures retain their clearness, despite the number of times the plates have been through the press. It is altogether a beautiful book.

Eric Parker's volume on "Surrey" calls attention once more to the unusual excellence and similarity in tone preserved in this series of the Highways and Byways (Macmillan). They are without a rival in their happy union of the guide book and the book of personal impressions. Mr. Parker apologizes in his preface for leaving out of his survey the ten miles south of the Thames that have been transformed in recent years by the spreading out of London, but he has been wise to restrict himself to the older unchanged country still virgin of the suburb. And there is plenty left to fill his book with interesting recollections. His plan of survey has been simple and will recommend itself to other explorers. Setting out in the morning he has walked until evening, and has then returned by train to the point he started from. His record has all the leisureliness and lightness of the free pedestrian. Of literary memories Surrey is full. Charles James Fox at St. Anne's Hill, Fanny Kemble at Weybridge, John Evelyn at Wotton, Sir William Temple and Swift at Moor Park, Cowley at Chertsey, Matthew Arnold at Pain's Hill, Fanny Burney at Juniper Hall—these are but a few of the names that meet one from page to page. Here, too, are the royal palaces at Richmond and Kew, with their reminiscences of the Georges, of which Mr. Parker makes less than he might. Altogether it is delightful reading of its kind. The illustrations are by Hugh Thomson, and are more distinct than the sketches in some of the other volumes of the series, while missing no charm of light impressionism.

Charles Marriott, travelling chiefly third class or on foot, with no impedimenta but a *Rücksack*, has drawn a picture from life in "A Spanish Holiday" (John Lane Co.)—the life unknown to tourists who think, and think rightly, that first-class carriages and hotels are none too good for comfort in Spain. But the author was not in search of comfort, and his recital of harmless adventure and first-hand impressions is refreshingly free from the conventional enthusiasms and the heavy burden of historical allusions commonly found in the traveller's tale. To travel third-class in Switzerland is to travel with other aliens. Even the pedestrian scarcely gets into touch with the national life, so completely is it preoccupied with him rather than with itself. But a third-class ticket or a walking tour in Spain brings one directly into contact with the raw Spanish material, and to this contact is due the main interest of Mr. Marriott's book. He does not go further south than Toledo, most of his time being passed in the less frequented Basque provinces; and he finally returns to England in a villainous tramp steamer. But he challenges attention at once by the frank admission of his superficial acquaintance with things Spanish, and holds it by a consistent refusal to generalize from brief experience. There is a total absence of the "knowing it all" air, and thus his passing comments are generally just and to the point. No one, for example, who has lived in Madrid can fail to know as true his surmise that the lower classes are "less out for enjoyment than because it was impossible to find rest or comfort within doors." In his short visit to the Prado he discovered also what admirers of the Spanish school are apt to forget in presence of its masterpieces, that "though Spain has produced great painters as painters, perhaps the very greatest, she has not expressed herself so characteristically in painting as she has in literature." Neither the realism of Velasquez nor of Goya tells us as Cervantes does the truth about Spain. While Mr. Marriott's volume is not one of great permanent value, it is both intelligent and interesting, and will well repay reading. The illustrations are good.

The *American Journal of International Law* for October, just issued, completes the second year. Following the set papers that fill its first ninety pages, appear continuations of departments that have been carried through all the eight numbers—editorial comments, chronicles of international events, a catalogue of public documents relating to international subjects, a review of judicial decisions. The editorial comments in the present number are significant. They contain a list of treaties of arbitration, between seventy and eighty, seven of them treaties to which the United States is a party, negotiated since the conclusion of the first Hague Conference, with summary of the principal stipulations; details of the proposed conference to settle certain questions of maritime law; a summary of proceedings on trial of the first cause brought before the new Central American Court created for settling international disputes; and an optimistic reference to Costa Rica, now likely, as furnishing a member of the court, to participate in future adjudications, and likely to throw her influence in the direction of peace. The international bearing of the new Turkish Constitution—that of 1876 reproclaimed—is also editorially discussed. Appropriately, the separately printed supplement of official documents presents this reproclaimed Constitution in full, together with three treaties applying to the Balkan situation: that of San Stefano, early in 1878, between Russia and Turkey; that of Berlin, a few months later; and that of 1879, between the then late belligerents, constituting a definitive peace treaty. Two of the essays proper, Richard Pearson Hobson's on "Disarmament," and Dr. B. F. Trueblood's on "The Case for Limitation of Armaments," are controversial. Hobson thinks that as the more warlike nations, those least inclined

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to settle their disputes peaceably, would retain their armaments, it would be unwise for the more peaceful to discard or weaken their only means of enforcing international obligations and stipulations. Independently of Dr. Trueblood's paper, this same issue contains parts of addresses delivered by Premier Asquith and Chancellor Lloyd-George of the British Cabinet at the recent peace meeting in England, in which steps in the direction of reducing armaments and incidental expense were distinctly advocated by the latter.

The International School of Peace has issued through Ginn & Co. a volume containing the texts of the conventions agreed upon by the peace conference at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. The French originals are accompanied by a parallel English translation. Related documents, such as the Russian imperial rescript of 1898, and others relating to the historical development of international law in the matter of war, have been included. The work is edited by Prof. James Brown Scott, who was technical delegate from this country to the Second Peace Conference. Secretary Root has supplied a brief prefatory note in which, with customary acumen, he lays his finger on the essential importance of the two Hague conferences:

> . . . . a fact which affects our judgment regarding all of the attempts in recent years to secure international agreement upon matters affecting peace and war; this fact is that each attempt is to be considered, not by itself alone, but as part of a series in which sound proposals may come to general acceptance only by a very gradual process extending through many years.

Professor Scott's volume makes a very useful companion volume to Prof. William J. Hull's book on the two peace conferences, published under the same auspices a few months ago and reviewed in the *Nation* of October 2, 1908, p. 386.

Unlike the flood of Lincolniana which the approaching centenary is setting loose, "The Lincoln Centennial Medal," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, contains something new and excellent. The book is but a frame for Jules Edouard Roiné's exquisite bronze medal of the great President. Hung in a heavy board, the bronze disk presents a happily unidealized profile on the obverse, and, on the reverse, a chaste symbolic wreath of palm and oak surrounding Lincoln's autograph. This medal is so altogether pleasing that one is tempted to cut it out and let the book find its own fate. George N. Olcott's paper explaining the origin and symbolism of the medal is hardly necessary to enjoyment of the latter, though agreeably informing. Richard Lloyd Jones's account of next February's celebration has passing interest. And the "Characteristic Utterances" of Lincoln, being seven and very brief, are scarcely enough.

It is rash to generalize, but we cannot remember reading an anthology of letters that was not interesting. This is not to say, however, that all collections are equally good. One of the best is the little volume published last year, "The Gentlest Art; A Choice of Letters by Entertaining Hands," edited by E. V. Lucas. These letters are mostly by English writers; and a companion volume, "The Friendly Craft: A Collection of American Letters" has been prepared by Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, professor of English in Smith College (The Macmillan Co.). Gathered under various appropriate heads, such as "The News from Home," "Little Men and Little Women," "Students' Tales," "Lovers and Friends," "Genial Gossip," "Makers of History," "Quips and Cranks," and "The Fine Art of Living" is a wide variety of letters from youths and maidens, men and women. The volume is, in our opinion, quite as entertaining as Mr. Lucas's, and that is saying a great deal. The pages contain abundant humor, with now and then a touch of pathos. The generation which has grown up since the civil war will receive from some of the letters of that period—say those of Lincoln, Curtis, and Greeley—an uncommonly vivid impression of the intensity of the strain on men's emotions while the fate of the Union was hanging in doubt. Readers of the *Nation* will be interested to find several bits from Mr. Godkin's hand. Professor Hanscom is to be congratulated on an admirable piece of work.

Seldom is the administration of public schools treated so philosophically and courageously as in W. E. Chancellor's "Our City Schools: Their Direction and Management" (D. C. Heath & Co.). The author's point of departure is his belief that a correct *system* is absolutely essential to good schools; that those charged with the supervision of schools have too long contented themselves with seeking the best results possible under conditions far from perfect; and that they should have the courage to demand the best-known methods both of legislation and administration. Many ideas which he presents seem radical, and yet nearly all may be found exemplified in practice. But however revolutionary some of his proposals appear, he compels us to think and to ask whether we are basing our procedure upon rational principles or merely upon tradition.

The second volume of Charles De Garmo's series, The Principles of Secondary Education, is devoted to "Processes of Instruction" (The Macmillan Co.). A better title for this admirable series would be Principles of Education Applied to Secondary Instruction; for, of course, it is not true nor does the author assume that the principles which he urges are not valid in all educational philosophy. His application of these ideas to the work of the high school is, however, new. The books, used as texts, both by students preparing to teach and those already teaching, should serve to give a philosophical basis for work and lead to an improvement in method. The present volume deals with the acquisition of facts, and their meaning, the educational status of the high school student, the inductive and the deductive approach to knowledge, and processes of application. Insight and efficiency are the supreme results to be secured by our methods of instruction—insight leading to culture, and efficiency to mental discipline. The aim of the book is to render so clear the principles on which the acquisition of knowledge is based that the teacher will instinctively employ the methods that lead to insight and efficiency.

In "Education and Industrial Evolution" (The Macmillan Co.) Prof. Frank T. Carlton discusses the problems of education as related to the social and economic improvement of the people of the United States. The recent modifications in educational science have been away from the leisure-class ideal of education for culture and toward the democratic ideal of education as a means of improving civic and industrial efficiency. These changes must, in the opinion of the author, continue and keep pace with social and industrial evolution. We have passed through three distinct epochs in the development of our educational system, and are apparently entering upon a fourth, in which the social purpose is dominant. The real function of the schools is to adjust the individual to his environment—physical, industrial, and social. The school must aim to demonstrate the social necessity of each worker's task and thus offer a clue to the intricate relations of labor and capital. The book gives a résumé of what has already been done in public education to promote social efficiency and of the present tendencies. It will serve to concentrate attention upon the problems which are perhaps the most vital of all those connected with the schools to-day.

"Chaucer, a Bibliographical Manual" (The Macmillan Co.), by Eleanor Prescott Hammond, is an excellent book. Such a work is, of course, mainly a compilation, but Miss Hammond has the advantage of an extensive first-hand acquaintance with the manuscripts of Chaucer's poems and of the critical discussion which she records, so that her book, as a rule, is marked by a freshness which does not belong to the mere compiler's work. This is particularly noticeable in the sections on the manuscripts and the relative dates of the "Canterbury Tales." In the First Section—on the life of Chaucer—we have, among other things, a useful reprint of the early and generally inaccessible biographical notices of Chaucer by Leland, Bale, Pits, etc. The bibliography of the works themselves is extremely thorough, and includes an exhaustive record of everything relating to the manuscripts, sources, dates, editions, and critical discussion. It is to be regretted, however, that Miss Hammond should so frequently neglect to give the dates of the manuscripts. The only omission worth mentioning as regards the sources which we have noted is in the case of "The Reeve's Tale." As announced through the Chaucer Society last year, J. V. Scholderer appears to have discovered at last the original—or, at any rate, a close analogue—of this tale in the tract entitled "De Generibus Ebriorum et Ebrietate Vitanda," which is reprinted in F. Zarncke's "Die deutschen Universitäten im Mittelalter" (1857). Miss Hammond gives next a careful bibliography of the pseudo-Chaucerian works. A section is also devoted to linguistics and versification. The book concludes with an account of the libraries where most of the Chaucer manuscripts are found, and of the scholars who have contributed most to the elucidation of the poet's works. It is to be noted that Miss Hammond's practical directions in regard to the British Museum are not quite up to date. The ticket of admission to the reading room no longer suffices for the students' (or manuscript) room. A separate ticket is required. In taking leave of this valuable book, we would call attention to one suggestion it contains, which,

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if followed up, may, we believe, prove fruitful in Chaucerian investigation, viz.—as to the part that the mediæval *florilegia* played in the poet's reading. It is very likely that much of his knowledge of the classics came from this source.

The activity with which the study of English literature has been pursued at the French *lycées* and universities for some years past has manifested itself in critical and biographical works of high value, such as Angellier's "Burns" and Morel's "Thomson"—to mention only two. Another product of this recent activity is "Les Contes de Canterbury" (Félix Alcan), the first complete translation of the "Canterbury Tales" in French, with the exception of an obscure and valueless one executed about fifty years ago by the Chevalier de Chatelain. The new version is the work of twenty-one French scholars, among whom we recognize the names of Émile Legouis, Derocquigny, and W. Thomas. The introduction (twenty-four pages) is from the pen of Legouis, with whose dissertation on the "Prologue of Good Women"—to say nothing of his more important work on Wordsworth—Chaucer scholars are already familiar. It is, perhaps, a little strong to speak of the "Canterbury Tales" as "un des plus remarquables prolongements a l'étranger de notre poésie nationale," for, after all, Chaucer is more indebted to the Italians than to the French; but M. Legouis's essay is thoroughly appreciative and contains some observations which are well worth noting, such as the one to the effect that what appear as narrative defects in the "Canterbury Tales" often have a dramatic propriety when considered in connection with the character of the particular speaker—so, for instance, in the case of the digression on drunkenness and gambling in the "Pardoner's Tale." On the other hand, there are some errors in the introduction. Like Mr. Saintsbury in "The Cambridge History of English Literature," M. Legouis repeats the old misstatement as to Chaucer's having spent a year in Italy in 1372-3. The *compotus* published by F. J. Mather, jr., in 1896, shows that he was out of England on that occasion only about five months in all—the time of travelling included. It is not correct to say, either, that the "Confessio Amantis" preceded the "Canterbury Tales." The earliest recension of the former work, as the manuscripts state, was completed in 1390, and there is no reason to believe that Gower began his work before Chaucer did his. Furthermore, M. Legouis follows Ten Brink in the statement that Chaucer was allowed to perform his duties as collector of the port by deputy, owing to the intercession of Anne of Bohemia. Documentary evidence, however, proves that it was the Earl of Oxford who brought this about. The translations are based on the text of Prof. W. W. Skeat's "Student's Chaucer" and the few notes are drawn, in the main, from the same scholar's edition of Chaucer in six volumes. Although in prose, the translations are arranged in lines numbered so as to correspond to those of the original poems. This, of course, renders comparison with the original easy. We are sorry to see that in the note to l. 136 of the Prologue in the description of the Prioress —"Ful semely after hir mete she raughte" —the translators prefer to take the last word in the sense of "eructavit" rather than "reached."

"Les Troubadours" by Joseph Anglade treats of the lives, works, and influence of those precursors, in the classic and Albigense period, in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and of the difference between troubadours and "trouvères". (Paris: Armand Colin). "Le Roman sentimental avant l'Astrée" by Gustave Reynier undertakes French beginnings under influence from Italy and Spain, at the end of the sixteenth and opening of the seventeenth centuries (Armand Colin). Léon Pineau, professor of foreign literature in the university faculty of Clermont-Ferrand, treats in a book of handy compass "L'Évolution du Roman en Allemagne au XIXe siècle" (Hachette). This is a little known world to the general public, for whom pure literature from Germany all but stopped flowing after Goethe and Schiller. Prefacing his studies with the beginnings of that brilliant outburst, the French professor, with an enthusiasm for his theme that surprises, goes into all the reactions and progressions of the last century in a fiction which has certainly not conquered the world.

Karl Wippermann's Deutscher Geschichtskalender (Leipzig: Grunow), which appears in two volumes annually, has just been issued in its first half for the current year. The volume, of more than four hundred pages, contains a full and systematic summary of the world's political events in the first six months of 1908.

In view of the Balkan troubles, the "Generalkarte der südost europäischen Halbinsel" (Berlin: Dietrich Reimer) is a timely map. Its scale is 1:1,500,000 and the size is 85 by 95 centimetres. The railway lines are brought up to the present year and extra maps of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus have been added.

Theodor Fischer's "Mittelmeerbilder," belonging to a new series, Abhandlungen zur Kunde der Mittelmeerländer (Leipzig: Teubner), contains the results of the study and observation of a leading authority on the Mediterranean lands. Geographical problems, as also questions of the history of culture in these regions, are chiefly discussed in this collection of papers. The final chapter, which treats of the political importance of the Mediterranean nations, is especially interesting, as it speaks also of the Oriental (Balkan) and Egyptian questions.

The latest volume in Die Kultur series (Berlin: Marquardt & Co.) is a book of 118 pages by Dr. Cornelius Gurlitt, "Konstantinopel." It is a brief study of the history and culture of the city presented in the author's lucid and dignified manner, yet popular enough to appeal to the average reader. It contains thirty-two illustrations, many of them reproduced from the photographs taken for a more ambitious work by the same author, "Die Baukunst Konstantinopels," which is being published in parts by Ernst Wasmuth, Berlin.

Dr. Karl Beck of New York is the author of a profusely illustrated volume of travel, in which he describes a trip to the West Indies, Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica, under the title "Sonnenblicke aus dem lateinischen Amerika" (New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.).

The house of S. Fischer in Berlin attempts to supply the demand for cheap editions of modern fiction in the Bibliothek zeitgenössischer Romane, at the price of 1 mark a volume. The series begins with Theodor Fontane's novel "L'Adultera." Fontane may be called the last of the old and the first of the new school of fiction, and this work marks the beginning of that period in his development, when he began to choose his plots from the society of Berlin in his own time. The second volume contains Jacob Schaffner's "Die Erlhoferin," the story of a brothers' feud, and the scene an old Swiss estate. The first of the foreign writers to appear in this edition is Jonas Lie, who is represented by "Eine Ehe."

Many works by foreign authors are appearing in German translations. Peter Nansen, who has recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his literary career by a complete edition of his works in his own country, Denmark, appeals to German readers with a volume of selected stories, "Jugend und Liebe" (S. Fischer), for which his compatriot, Hermann Bang, has written an appreciative preface. Laurids Brun is another Dane to enjoy success in Germany. His "Pan" (Berlin: Egon Fleischel & Co.) is the story of a love which breaks through the crust of social conventions. Johannes V. Jensen is a Danish writer who has won popularity by tales of grotesque fancy and grim satire. He has lived in America, and his recent works are concerned with things American. The scene of his novel, "Das Rad" (S. Fischer), is laid in Chicago, and its environs, and the title is derived from the Ferris wheel.

A work possessing considerable interest is the volume of memoirs written by the late Austrian admiral and baron, the Dane Hans Birch Dahlerup, edited by his grandson, Joost Dahlerup, under the title of "Mit Livs Begivenheder" (The Happenings of My Life), and published by the Gyldendal Publishing House (Copenhagen and Chicago). The first volume, which has just appeared, deals mainly with the author's stay in Norwegian waters and seaports as a young lieutenant of the navy during the wars of the early years of the nineteenth century, as well as his several sojourns at Portsmouth, Reading, and other English towns as a prisoner of war. During two of these sojourns, he met and quite minutely (although far from favorably) characterizes "King Jörgensen" of Iceland. The memoirs abound in interesting references to contemporaneous social life of Denmark, Norway, and England. The author, even while an English prisoner of war, was offered an opportunity to serve as an English naval officer in the war of 1812 against the United States, but refused the commission. The next two volumes will refer mainly to the author's career in the Austrian naval service. The editor—a resident of New York city, by the way—is himself an author, having just issued through the same publishing house a novel, "For Vind og Vove" (A Prey to Wind and Waves).

The American Philological Association will hold its annual meeting at Toronto, December 28-30. The following is a list of the papers: "Influence of Meter on the Homeric Choice of Dissyllables," John A. Scott, Northwestern University; "Worship and Prayer among the Epicureans," George D. Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania; "The

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Metaphorical Use of *Pronuba*," Harold L. Cleasby, Syracuse University; "The Tonic Laws of Latin Prose and Verse," Thomas Fitz-Hugh, University of Virginia; "An Unpublished Portrait of Euripides," William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania; "A Point in the Plot of 'Oedipus Tyrannus,'" T. D. Goodell, Yale; "The Recently Discovered Turfan Fragment of the Crucifixion," Herbert C. Tolman, Vanderbilt University; "The Puteanus Group of Manuscripts of the Third Decade of Livy," F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis; "Certain Numerals in the Greek Dramatic Hypotheses," Roy C. Flickinger, Northwestern; "Livy i, 26, and the *Supplicium de More Maiorum*," W. A. Oldfather, Northwestern; "The Britons in Latin Poetry," Richard M. Gummere, Haverford; "Comparisons and Illustrations in M. Aurelius," Curtis C. Bushnell, Syracuse; "The Reed in Greek Medicine," Campbell Bonner, University of Michigan; "The Satirical Element in Rutilius Numatianus," George D. Kellogg, Princeton; "The Use of the Œ-Diphthong in Plautus," A. R. Anderson, Princeton; "Roman Milestones and the *Capita Viarum*," Gordon J. Laing, University of Chicago; "Some Recent Contributions to the Study of Lucilius," Charles Knapp, Columbia; "Plato, Phædo 66 B; Acts 26, 28," J. E. Harry, University of Cincinnati; "Individualistic Tendencies in the First Three Centuries of the Roman Empire," Clifford H. Moore, Harvard; "Latin Echoes of the Greek Bucolic Poets," Wilfred P. Mustard, Johns Hopkins; "*Virtus* and *Fortuna* in Certain Latin Writers," Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin; "A Greek Parallel to the Romance Adverb," Paul Shorey, University of Chicago; "The Limitations of a Certain Use of the Article," C. W. E. Miller, Johns Hopkins; "The Use of the Dactyl after an Initial Trochee in Greek Lyric Verse," E. H. Spieker, Johns Hopkins; "Dante's Designation of Virgil as 'il mar di tutto il senno,'" Kirby F. Smith, Johns Hopkins; "Note on Cicero, 'Ad Atticum' i, 6," W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University; "Polybius and the Gods," Hamilton F. Allen, University of Illinois; "Scholia on Terence," Edward K. Rand, Harvard; "Relative Standards in Science and in Syntax," William Gardner Hale, University of Chicago; annual president's address, Charles E. Bennett, Cornell.

The next annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society will be held in Philadelphia February 21 and 22. All persons intending to present papers to be read at the meeting are requested to present the titles to Max J. Kohler, corresponding secretary, No. 42 Broadway, New York.

William Ireland Knapp, a student of Spanish literature, died in Paris December 6 at the age of seventy-three. He was born in this city and educated at New York University and Colgate University; and he had taught modern languages at Colgate, Vassar, Yale, and the University of Chicago. Among his books are "The Earliest Decree on Printing" (1881); "Grammar of the Modern Spanish Language" (1882), "Modern Spanish Readings" (1883), "Modern French Readings" (1883), and "Life, Writings, and Correspondence of George Borrow" (2 vols., 1899); he had also edited four or five volumes of Spanish texts.

Anthony Stocker Aglen, archdeacon of the diocese of St. Andrews, died in London last month. He was born in Somersetshire in 1836, and was educated at University College, Oxford. Among his books are "Lessons in Old Testament History" (1890), and "Odes and Carmen Seculare' of Horace Translated" (1896). He edited a selection from the writings of Dean Stanley (1895), and contributed various articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Bishop Elliott's "Commentary on the Old Testament."

NOTES ON HOLIDAY BOOKS.

As Christmas approaches the world of books blossoms into flower as the world of nature does in May. And, like the fields in May, most of the books of travel and description mentioned below are profusely illustrated in color, and afford the searcher after holiday gifts an excellent opportunity to test the saying of Lipsius that "no man can be such a stick or stone whom that pleasant speculation of countries, cities, towns, rivers, will not affect." Reproductions in color of the work of the artist, while less faithful than photographs, possess the charm which belongs to art precisely because art is not nature. If one were sure to find the warmth and delicate beauty of the plate in the scene which it depicts, these books might well lead one to pack one's trunk without delay and to seek what Burton asserts is "the best, surest, and readiest cure of melancholy, *loci mutatio*." Maud Howe's (Mrs. Elliott's) "Sun and Shadow in Spain" chiefly illustrated from photographs, is for those who delight in the personally conducted tour. Associations of this kind are dangerous, whether in literature or life. In the former case, however, one can lay down a book without imperilling a friendship. Here the picture is painted with a lively imagination and an unfailing enthusiasm. Much of the information supplied by one of the party, who acts as a sort of Greek chorus, would be less wearisome if soberly stated as matter of fact. In the form presented it is as irritating as the loquaciousness of the typical guide. The text is disfigured by the constant use of exclamations and colloquialisms in Spanish. *Mire! claro! ojalá! pobrecito! se sabe! Por Dios!* are not so associated with the genius of the language as to defy translation. In Mr. Calvert's "Valladolid, Oviedo, Segovia, Zamora, Avila and Zaragoza: An Historical and Descriptive Account" (John Lane & Co.), as in the other books of the series, the numerous illustrations are found at the end of the text, which is chiefly historical in character. Unfortunately Spain has as yet done little to make available this region, rich in artistic treasures, which most travellers pass by for that "strip of Africa sewn on to the skirt of the Continent"—Andalucia. "Southern Spain" (The Macmillan Co.), also by Mr. Calvert, is devoted to this province, Murcia, and Valencia. The brush of Trevor Haddon has been successfully called upon to convey the tawny colors of the South, and to make this volume one of the most fascinating gift books of its kind.

The same may be said of "Belgium," painted by Amédée Forestier, text by George W. J. Omond (The Macmillan Co.); "The Rhine," by H. J. Mackinder, illustrated in color after Mrs. James Jardine (Dodd, Mead & Co.); and "Along the Rivieras of France and Italy," written and illustrated by Gordon Home (The Macmillan Co.). In these three works the pictorial glory is most alluring. They all betray the tendency to get away from the dust and smell of the motor into the quiet of valleys and villages untainted by this blessing and scourge of modern travel. Especially to be noted are the descriptions of that enticing but little visited region of the Meuse and Lesse in the Ardennes; of the eastern portion of the Italian Riviera, the Gulf of Spezia, Lerici, and Porto Venere. The by-ways of Europe are far from exhausted, and often lie close to the highway over which we rush so hurriedly. Excellent maps supplement Mr. Mackinder's "Rhine," together with skeleton sketches of its tributary systems. Taken together, much sameness necessarily pervades books of this class, but in the beauty and variety of their illustrations they will commend themseves to all intending travellers, as well as to those who desire to refresh the memories of past wanderings.

Of a somewhat different character is Francis Gribble's "Geneva" (Macmillan), in which description gives place frankly to history and anecdote. Mr. Gribble has already proved his familiarity with the country by his "Lake Geneva and Its Literary Landmarks," and he here traverses some of the same religious ground. The present volume is entertaining, but would have been more of a unit if, in such chapters as those on Ferney and Coppet, he had told more of the places and less of their famous owners. The illustrations are from paintings by J. Hardwicke Lewis and May Hardwicke Lewis, fair work but a little lacking in distinction. "Switzerland" as a whole receives attention in a book of that title (Dodd, Mead & Co.), containing descriptions of the land by various great writers selected by Esther Singleton. It is illustrated with abundance of photographic scenes clearly printed. Miss Singleton's method of composing these books is now so well known as to need no special comment. Besides the "Switzerland" she has this year a volume of "Great Rivers," in which one passes from the Rhine as seen by Victor Hugo to Pierre Loti's Ganges, Thoreau's Merrimack, Henry Drummond's Zambesi, and so over the famous waters of the world.

Four of the picture books have to do with English scenes. One of them belongs to the now extensive series published by Black and Macmillan, and presents "Yorkshire" painted and described by Gordon Home. The work appeared originally in three volumes, devoted respectively to "Coast and Moorland Scenes," "Dales and Fells," and "Vales and Wolds," and these are now brought together with what corrections have proved necessary. Mr. Home's text is chiefly descriptive, and suffers a little from the monotony due to such writing and from an uncertain taste when the purple patches are in order. His pictures are more to our liking. He has caught the tints of heather and gorse, and he has put distance into his scenes of moor and wold, without which the land of Yorkshire would lose its character. Even better, if anything are the views along the rocky coasts. The picture called Whitby Abbey from the Cliffs is a particularly good example of his skill in reproducing the sense of space and loneliness. Of a

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different type is a volume on "The Greater Abbeys of England" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), by Abbot Gasquet, which is chiefly historical. Abbot Gasquet writes, of course, from a strongly Catholic point of view. The Visitors of Crumwell (to use the spelling he affects) were a set of vile spies, who took no evidence and had no regard for truth. That may be true, but it is not fair to slur over the fact that they probably did nothing more than bring to a focus, and no doubt exaggerate, the popular scandal about institutions which were ceasing to fulfil their original economic function. Disputed points of history have, however, little part in the author's chapters. The stories of the various abbeys are told in good English and with the same ripeness of knowledge as in his other works on the subject. The illustrations, by Warwick Goble, suffer in many cases from blurring, as is so common in these colored plates. The interior scenes, those of Westminster, for example, are more successful than the landscapes. An uncommonly handsome book is "The American Pilgrim's Way in England, to Homes and Memorials of the Founders of Virginia, the New England States, and Pennsylvania, the Universities of Harvard and Yale, the First President of the United States, and Other Illustrious Americans," by Marcus B. Huish (London: The Fine Art Society; New York: Max Williams). The frontispiece is a map showing the old homes of the Washingtons, the Franklins, the Calverts, the leading families of early New England, of John Harvard, Elihu Yale, and many more. The text describes these places and gives more or less about the various families which have played such an important part in American history. The feature of the work, however, is the illustrations. The text contains nearly one hundred black and white pictures of churches, castles, houses, tombs, brasses, and other memorials, as well as portraits. The forty-three full pages in color, reproduced from paintings by Miss Elizabeth M. Chettle, are admirably done. Both the execution of the original and the printing for the book are better than the common run of such work.

Under the ambitious title "Gardens of England" (The Macmillan Co.) twenty paintings by Miss Beatrice Parsons have been made the basis of a pleasant treatise on gardening by E. T. Cook. The paintings are considerably above the average in point of merit, and they have been well reproduced in color with careful printing. As in most cases of this kind, the text prepared for general reading does not describe the pictures, but, for all that, the chapters on the herb-garden, and on lavender and rosemary are pleasant reading for the winter, and are about as good as if they had illustrations to match; while, on the other hand, the pictures are very good without any specific description. It is not easy to find much uninteresting matter in any of the modern illustrated garden books, for, in spite of an endless amount of repetition and frequent disfigurement by fine writing, a certain charm persists. The volume before us is attractive in its style and sound in its advice.

Cecil Headlam has a happy knack of making books about places in which he mingles history and art with scenery and personal impressions. He has already written about Oxford, Nuremberg, and Chartres: this year his subject is "Venetia and Northern Italy: Being the Story of Venice, Lombardy, and Emilia" (The Macmillan Co.). Readers already familiar with the chief cities and paintings will find this volume interesting because it takes up many of the minor places—Pavia and Piacenza, Parma and Modena, and the smaller towns of Venetia and of the Marches. Mr. Headlam describes as an eye-witness, and he relies upon the best English authorities for his brief historical surveys. Ruskin and Symonds supply him with the bases of his art criticism, but he still reserves the right of private judgment. The general impression he makes is that of an intelligent and sympathetic companion, who never discourses long enough on any subject to weary his hearers. Quantitatively, he seems to succeed in imparting a larger number of facts than is usual in books of this kind. There are twenty-five full-page illustrations in color, of varying excellence. The view of S. Apollinare in Classe, for instance, has much to commend it, while in some of the others one color crudely predominates. The shadows—as in the Paduan view (p. 240) or St. Mark's (p. 268) or Milan Cathedral (p. 64)—are sometimes unmanageable. On the whole, however, most readers prefer crude colors to black and white.

Vernon Lee has consented to the reprinting in an *édition de luxe* of her "Studies of the Eighteenth Century in Italy" (A. C. McClurg & Co.), which first appeared in 1880 and at once gave her a reputation. She has in nowise altered these delightful studies, which, she tells us in a characteristic preface, she wrote before she was twenty, and fears to reread lest she should be impelled to revise them beyond recognition. Miss Paget is quite right; they owe much of their charm to the enthusiasm, exuberance, and audacity of youth; and her youth, be it said, was precocious and intense beyond that of even girls of unusual intellectual forwardness. But the exuberance and verve will not wholly account for the lasting qualities of her studies. She has hit on several important facts, and has so interpreted the eighteenth century—which it used to be the fashion to despise—that its true significance can be understood. Her account of the Arcadians, of Goldoni and of Metastasio, of the musical life and the comedy of masks, is still the best in English; we could not wish to have it chilled by revision, or her literary and artistic judgments flattened out to fit her knowledge at fifty, or her glowing, galloping style checked in either heat or speed. Correctness, orthodoxy, can be had for the asking at any academic counter; Miss Paget deals in something better. Her book has been beautifully illustrated by a large number of portraits, facsimiles, and views, which give to it a worthy historical setting.

If the old world were not generally more attractive than the new, and the works of man than those of nature, Mr. Reeves's charmingly illustrated and informing account of New Zealand would tempt one to take immediate passage for that land of alp, fiord, and geyser: "New Zealand," painted by F. and W. Wright, described by the Hon. William Pember Reeves, High Commissioner for New Zealand (The Macmillan Co.). The scenery of New Zealand may fairly challenge comparison with that of Switzerland, the lower snowline fully making up for the disparity in elevation. Especially interesting are the chapters on sport and country life, and much light is thrown on the social conditions which, Keir Hardie asserts, have established a standard of comfort and a recognition of the rights of labor which make New Zealand the most desirable of all countries for the emigrant workman.

This season of the year always brings out a number of reprints designed by form and illustration for gifts. If the more handsome books of this kind are less conspicuous than last year, there are a number more suitable for moderate purses and perhaps for the actual reader. Thus the J. B. Lippincott Company has an edition of Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," which is as attractive as it is practical. The illustrations by T. H. Robinson, somewhat in the style of Hugh Thomson, harmonize admirably with the text. Another volume of the same character is Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park," in the Series of English Idylls (E. P. Dutton & Co.). The illustrations, to the number of twenty-four, are full-page colored plates by C. E. Brock. They are pretty and in keeping with the story, but the highly-glazed inset pages are an interruption to the reading rather than a pleasant accompaniment such as is afforded by ordinary line drawings. Of a different kind is Harper's Doone-land edition of "Lorna Doone," in which the actual country of Blackmore's story is kept before the eye by reproductions of photographs. Of more holiday aspect is "The Chariot Race from Ben Hur," printed separately by Harpers, with three or four strongly designed pictures by Sigismond Ivanowski. The colors have come out rather better than usual in these reproductions. With this book may be placed a volume containing seven of the better-known "Tales by Edgar Allan Poe" (Duffield & Co.), to which E. L. Blumenschein has contributed full-page plates, sombre in color, and, if truth must be told, a little muddy in effect. The letter-press is clear and excellent. The most artistic of these reprinted books is Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw," which Houghton Mifflin Co. has brought out for the first time in separate book form. John Cecil Clay has furnished a series of quite charming pictures and decorations in the vein of Aldrich's peculiar humor. To this list we may also add three volumes of Scott (J. B. Lippincott Co.): "The Talisman," with pictures by Simon Harmon Vedder; "Kenilworth," by Henry J. Ford, and "Ivanhoe," by Maurice Greiffenhagen. Each artist has supplied twelve colored illustrations. The the volumes, which are handsomely printed in large type, contain glossaries as well as Scott's introductions and notes; and the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford has written brief prefaces. We should be glad to see all the Waverley novels issued in this attractive style. Another favorite novel is Mrs. Gaskell's "Cousin Phillis," with which George Bell & Sons begin the Queen's Treasures Series. The second volume is Mrs. Ewing's "Six to Sixteen." For both books Miss M. V. Wheelhouse has provided illustrations in color, all of them happily conceived and executed. Henry D. Thoreau's "Cape Cod,"

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with more than thirty pictures in black and white by Wilton Johnson, comes from Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Most of the pictures appear to be half-tone engravings from well chosen photographs.

"The Little Flowers of St. Assisi" in T. W. Arnold's translation, with a preface by Dr. Guido Biagi of the Laurentian Library, Florence, somes to us from Duffield & Co. The volume, which is well printed and bound, is profusely illustrated, both in color and black and white, with reproductions of old and new pictures, and manuscript illuminations relative to St. Francis. These illustrations convey very happily the mediæval atmosphere. With this book we may also place "The Confessions of S. Augustine" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) in Dr. E. B. Pusey's translation. Paper and presswork are both uncommonly good. The frontispiece, title, and table of contents are printed in color—miniatures and illuminated borders adapted by Miss E. A. Ibbs from manuscripts in the British Museum, and in the Bibliothèque National, Paris.

With these illustrated books should be mentioned several excellent reprints which may be none the less acceptable because they lack pictures. Thus, Thomas Whittaker has a neat and cheap edition of Herbert's "Priest to the Temple," with a commendation and brief notes by Joseph Blount Cheshire, bishop of North Carolina. Lovers of Herbert will respond to the editor's story of the influence upon his life from a chance reading of this prose treatise when he was "thirty-five years ago a 'briefless barrister' in a great city, with no special intentions towards the ministry." A neat pamphlet for those who love the preaching of art has been made at the Marion Press for Ernest Dressel North of this city, containing Whistler's "Ten O'Clock," which has long been out of print. Here we have Whistler in his mood of ecstatic Emersonianism:

> The master stands in no relation to the moment at which he occurs—a monument of isolation—hinting at sadness—having no part in the progress of his fellow men.
>
> So Art is limited to the infinite, and beginning there cannot progress.

Emerson himself is present in the Thumb-Nail Series of the Century Company, his three essays on "Power," "Success," and "Greatness" being included in a volume, with an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder. Another volume contains the "Odes, Sonnets, and Lyrics" of Keats. This series, now well known to the connoisseur, shows the daintiest work of the De Vinne Press. In poetry there are two other reprints that deserve notice: One is Longfellow's "Poems of New England," issued by Houghton Mifflin Company in limp covers in what may be called satchel form. It is an anthology that has never lost its popularity. The other is "King Solomon and the Fair Shulamite," published by Frederic Fairchild Sherman. The text, printed in verse form, is arranged by Julia Ellsworth Ford from King James's version of the Song of Songs, with use of the revised version where this has seemed better to preserve the continuity of the story. The illustrations are from the early work of Simeon Solomon.

A delightful bit of fooling is the little book of rhymes and quaint woodcuts by Robert Seaver, called "Ye Butcher, Ye Baker, Ye Candlestick-maker" (Houghton Mifflin Company). Mr. Seaver in his pictures has caught the spirit of the old chap-books admirably. The rhymes get their humor from the modern application at the close, as thus:

> Ye tallow chandler in his shop,
> He makes ye tallow dip,
> And cuts ye wicks and fills ye moulds,
> Ye while he drinks his flip.
> Full many a studious gentleman
> Doth hie him forth to buy:
> Ye lamp of knowledge at his shop,
> Is here for all to try.
> So works ye tallow-chandler,
> Nor wotteth that he must,
> In modern days, give up his ways
> To Midnight Oil, their Trust.

THE HOLY CITY.

Jerusalem: The Topography, Economics, and History from the Earliest Times to A. D. 70. By George Adam Smith. 2 vols. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $7.50 net.

The value of these volumes lies, not in the presentation of new discoveries, but in the sane exposition and discussion of what we already know with regard to the topography, the archæology, and the history, religious, social, and political, of Jerusalem. The work is a sort of thesaurus of information, from the earliest times down to the capture and destruction of the city by the Romans, arranged in a readable and attractive manner. To the Bible student it presents, in relatively small compass, a handy commentary on the Bible, both the canonical books and the Apocrypha, and on Josephus as well.

The great importance of Jerusalem to the world, despite its insignificance in size and political power, is brought out in Professor Smith's introductory chapter, "The Essential City." There he pictures not only the "ceaseless human strife" but also that strife between the Spirit of God and the spirit of man, in which "the real tragedy of Jerusalem has consisted":

> Nowhere else has the universal struggle been waged so consciously, so articulately as in Jerusalem. Nowhere else have its human responsibilities and its Divine opportunities been so tragically developed (Vol. I, p. 5).

The fact that God and man have been so intimately and so tragically brought together, if one may so express it, in Jerusalem, has made the religious development which centres about that spot the source of vital inspiration to the most progressive, cultivated, and thoughtful part of the earth's population. Three great religions call the city sacred, a record which no other city can show. This is the secret of the perennial interest which attaches to its otherwise rather dry annals. The place is undesirable and actually repellent in its surroundings, with no ruins of artistic merit, yet its topography, its geology, its archæology, and its political chronicles are matters of intense concern to millions of people.

Always before the eyes of men, the subject of innumerable books, its name familiar to more people probably than that of any other one place, Jerusalem is yet, in itself, comparatively little known. The records of it contained in the Bible, which have been the heritage of the ages, have undergone such a re-examination in recent years that even from this point of view we are seemingly only beginning to study Jerusalem. The new critical methods, which have changed so profoundly our conceptions of all ancient civilization, have nowhere produced such a revolution as here, because, in the case of Jerusalem, the earlier interpretations of its history had come to be regarded as themselves sacred. Both metaphorically and physically, ancient Jerusalem has been buried under the accumulations of the succeeding centuries, the traditions and the ruins of Roman, Greek, Moslem, and Frank. Valleys were filled up and hills cut down, until the whole became almost a dead level covered with modern structures perpetuating fable and concealing fact. While religious fancy busied itself with the sites and the story of the past, there was but little actual scientific exploration, and that only on the outskirts, as it were.

We are just beginning to restore the early Jerusalem, but thus far our investigations have tended in many respects to increase the confusion rather than to afford certainty. In the matter of the water supply, for example, traces are found of conduits leading from we know not what sources and emptying into we know not what reservoirs. A considerable number of old reservoirs and pools have been unearthed, but almost none are surely identified with ancient names or dates. Into this subject Professor Smith introduces a new element of perplexity by his suggestion (Book i, Chapters 4 and 5) that seismic changes may have closed up springs once in existence and opened others. Personally, we do not think that this suggestion carries us anywhere, and we are glad to see that, in spite of this new uncertainty, Professor Smith himself is convinced that the Virgin's Spring, the intermittent water source on the west side of the Kedron Valley, opposite the village of Siloam, has remained practically unchanged, and that he accepts the now generally received identification of this spring and pool with the Gihon of the Bible. This identification affords a starting point in his topographical study, and, to some extent, the key to that topography. It is fairly clear that the original city must have been situated near a permanent supply of water, and this spring appears to afford the only supply of that description. The early passages and tunnels by which this spring was made accessible to the hill above testify also to

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an intimate connection between it and some fortified place above and behind it. From this and other considerations it would seem that the original town actually stood on the crest of the hill Ophel, immediately above this spring. Here also stood the Acra, or citadel of the Antiochian period, on a hump of the hill supposed to have been cut down later; but this identification encounters serious difficulties, and until the site can be excavated it must be regarded only as a working hypothesis.

As with the water supply, so in the case of the walls, Professor Smith, by the very clarity of his statements, only makes more evident the uncertainty which exists. We know substantially the course of the eastern and the western walls, at least after both of the greater hills were included in the fortifications; and one, probably two, of the great towers of Herod can be identified with certainty. Indeed, the lower part of one of these towers still serves as the foundation of the Turkish citadel. On the south, also, the line of the wall has been traced; but from the edge of the Tyropœon valley eastward the line exhibits so many variants that we are as yet unable to determine what was enclosed at different periods. On the north there has been practically no exploration, although with the fixing of the wall on that side is connected the burning question of the site of the Holy Sepulchre. Here, with the best scholars of the present time, Professor Smith wisely refuses to commit himself.

Professor Sanday and others believe that the site of the house where the Last Supper was held, and where the first followers of Christ were wont to gather in an upper room, as determined by early tradition, which can be traced to contemporary sources, was at the present "Tomb of David," outside of the gate of Zion, south of the city. This theory Professor Smith flouts, arguing that there is no satisfactory evidence for that identification or any other. In fact, so far as specific sites are concerned, with the exception of the Temple, the Tower of Antonia, the Tyropœon valley, Gihon, and one or two of Herod's Towers, it would seem that we do not really know where anything stood in ancient Jerusalem, a conclusion most disappointing to those who wish to visit the particular spots where the great events recorded in the Bible took place. It must not be supposed, however, that in spite of this vagueness as to various details it is impossible to restore a fairly vivid picture of Jerusalem in the successive stages of its progress. This Professor Smith has endeavored to do, and, to a considerable extent, has done successfully in the first book.

This study of topography forced upon his mind the economic problems of Jerusalem, which "run through every phase of her ethics and politics." How large was the city? How did this population and the vastly greater numbers which gathered there in festival times subsist? Situated disadvantageously, as Jerusalem is, both for agriculture and for commerce, how did she obtain the necessaries of life? Starting with the intention of writing a chapter on the material resources of Jerusalem. Professor Smith developed this theme into a book of ten chapters, the second part of Volume I. In this field Professor Smith is one of the pioneers; and therefore, valuable as his discussion is, he feels that the has not spoken the last word.

Probably the most valuable, certainly to the ordinary reader the most interesting, part of the whole work, is Book iii, comprising the whole of Volume II, which treats the "political and religious history of Israel from the time when with David the city was first identified with the fortunes of the people, to that of Titus when such an identification came to an end." At first a political capital, Jerusalem became, by the erection of Solomon's Temple, also a religious capital. It was not, however, the real centre of the Jewish religion, the sacred city of the faith, until the promulgation of the law under Josiah, in 621 B. C., when "vivid sympathy . . . for the whole land . . . was replaced by a fanaticism for the temple and the city." Especially conversant with the religious development of the Jews in and around Jerusalem and its temple, Professor Smith is at his very best when he deals not with the legal and ritual, but with the prophetical side of this development—as might be expected from one who first became famous as a commentator on Isaiah and the minor prophets. Technically, an Old Testament scholar, Professor Smith also introduces a fresh element into the study of Jerusalem in the Gospel period and sounds a wholesome note of warning with regard to the relation of the Christian religion and its founder to the Old Testament religion, pointing out that Christ and that side of the popular religion with which He was in touch, connected directly with the ancient prophetism rather than with the late apocalyptic developments or with the legal and ritual religion of the time.

Considerable portions of Books i and iii, the topography and the history, had already appeared in the *Expositor* and elsewhere, and have undergone scholarly criticism. The larger part of Book ii, economics and politics, is here published for the first time. The work is satisfactorily provided with maps and charts, including a large pocket plan of the city, based, by permission of the Palestine Exploration Fund, on Sir Charles Wilson's ordnance plan; a geological map, founded on the material collected by Dr. Blanckenhorn for the Deutscher Palästina Verein (the maps were prepared by J. G. Bartholomew); and some fifteen admirable reproductions, almost entirely from Professor Smith's own photographs. There is a general index to each volume, with special indexes of passages referred to in the Bible, the Apocrypha, Josephus, and the Talmud.

Lynch's Daughter. By Leonard Merrick. New York: The McClure Co.

Here is a story turning on the subject of tainted money, although it does not flaunt that hackneyed phrase. Old Lynch was a piratical financier, and his hundred millions were made by grinding the faces of the poor. Therefore his daughter Betty, greatly to be desired in herself, became an impossibility for Richard Keith, an English artist. He could not bring himself to profit by a tyranny that had always "horrified and revolted" him. Equally scrupulous was he as to the aims and uses of his own profession. "I don't think one is entitled to fritter away either one's wealth or one's art," he said. Though reasonably successful at portrait-painting, he aspired to do symbolic work, which, less rewarding pecuniarily, should better satisfy his ideal of giving to art and to his country the noblest that in him lay. Thus, with conscience opposed both to his own best chances of making money, and to the acceptance of it from the objectionable Lynch, his love affair with Betty would undoubtedly have been strangled by him, had not Betty herself taken a hand and convinced him that she was equal to the rôle of a poor man's wife.

The marriage takes place early in the book. The story is of struggle, incapacity, wavering and broken faith, bitter lessons, and a triumphant outcome. Though the opening menace of the novel is that it shall be a pamphlet on Trust methods and idealism in art, it passes happily on into the lighter, brighter airs of a married love-story, and may be read without dread and with pleasure.

Ganton & Co. By Arthur J. Eddy. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

It is remarkable how little either of distinction or of crude force belongs to the current American stories of this type. The situation they try to portray is pregnant enough: it is the situation with which we are all deeply concerned just now. The old multi-millionaire of simple personal habits and endless greed of power; the young man, spoiled by wealth, given to fast society, impatient of work, and destined in the natural course of things to become a mere squanderer; the problem of protecting "labor" from the tyranny of un-

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scrupulous capital and the tyranny of equally unscrupulous demagogy—these are matters which occupy our thoughts. Yet we seem to be able merely to talk about them. The novel or play embodying them, as a strong art should be able to embody them, is still to be written. Mr. Eddy offers us a book much like a dozen others we recall during the past two years. Old John Ganton is the familiar figure of the unscrupulous and successful commercial tyrant. His financial operations smell to heaven like the vast stock-yards upon which they are founded. But he has few accusers and fewer qualms. The making of money is a game, the rules of which he takes to be as liberal as those of love and war. But the present game is, after all, of the author's playing, and old Ganton is merely the chessman predestined to his part. The son, the society people, the labor leaders, are yet more wooden figures, conventional presentments of the types with which our energetic press has abundantly acquainted us. Nowhere is there a touch of that sublimation of the type, that precipitation of the familiar experience which may some day, let us hope, give permanence to their literary record. "Ganton & Co." is not a hopelessly bad novel; it has merely come to swell our ever-increasing store of the unhopefully mediocre.

The Gentleman. By Alfred Ollivant. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Take three parts of Stevenson to one of Charles Kingsley, flavor with reminiscences of Blackmore, beat violently, and serve in paragraphs *à la* Charles Reade—such seems to have been the formula for this rather extraordinary book. That Mr. Ollivant knows how to write no one that has read "Bob, Son of Battle" will deny; at his best he really has style; his words are admirably chosen and seem to impinge directly, even painfully, upon the reader's senses. This powerful realism is here applied, for the most part, to scenes of carnage and horror, yet it is redeemed from the lower deeps of brutality by the atmosphere of romance which the author can throw about his most gruesome incidents. Partly, too, it is saved from being unbearable by the breathless rapidity with which one life-and-death struggle follows another. So dizzying is the whirl of events that it is hard to believe how simple the plot really is—a desperate effort on one side to carry out and on the other to foil a scheme to betray Nelson into the hands of Napoleon, as he watches at Boulogne for his opportunity to invade England. Moreover, the scene is laid on a narrow strip of Sussex coast and the waters of the Channel immediately off-shore, and the entire action takes place in three or four days. Yet this classic severity of plan is so thickly overlaid with incident that the reader who has been able to "swim the sea of slaughter" as far as the latter half of the story can hardly remember the beginning. It is a pity, for the two heroes—Kit Caryll, a fifteen-year-old midshipman with the sensibility of a girl, the heart of a lion, and the resourcefulness of a genius, and the nameless "Gentleman," a Franco-Irishman, valiant and terrible, gentle and debonair, as any champion of mediæval romance—are really delightful figures, if they would only stand still long enough to be looked at.

The Long Arm of Mannister. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Here Mr. Phillips undertakes to show, in a thrilling succession of anecdotes, that the way of the transgressor is much harder than the Biblical aphorist dreamed it. He has succeeded remarkably. George Mannister, whose fortune and home nine dastardly conspirators have wrecked, sets forth to vengeance. Such is the benumbing power of guilt that his intended victims, London's cleverest sharpers, can do nothing but wait with chattering teeth for the "long arm" to seize them. One musters up strength enough to flee some distance—in vain, of course. But all the other eight linger in cafés and clubs, wondering fearfully when and how the blow shall fall upon the next of their number. Sometimes they piteously beg Mannister to hasten their doom, whereat the avenger assures them that he must take them in a certain order. The instinct of self-preservation does not warn them against accepting dinner invitations from their pursuer, riding with him through lonely streets at night, or confiding to his ear their business and social secrets. Every young man contemplating a career of crime, literary or otherwise, should read this tale and be warned.

Three of a Kind. By Richard Burton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

This is a story of "a man, a waif, and a dog." Its geography declares itself in the post of the newsboy, which was "hard by the Common, just where the little stations of the subway belch forth or swallow up the throngs of city folk." Its musical programme embraces "a selection from the Niebelungen," and a girl singer who "held the roughest, most careless element of her audiences spellbound by the freshness, the sweetness, and purity of her rendition of some familiar ballad like 'Annie Laurie' or 'The Last Rose of Summer.'" Concerning Christmas, it is learned that the simple and inexpensive gifts at a humble celebration "were productive of more merriment and went further to meet real human needs, than is often true of the perfunctory and impersonal present-making of those whose purse is plethoric." From this foot may it be learned that here is no Hercules, Saccarissa, rather, is the presiding divinity over a tale of long-lost loves and inlaid caskets, new-found letters and boys, attics with Spanish leather screens, and the sentiment that seems inseparable from stories with violins in them. Happily, a certain amount of sugar is wholesome, and there is here, besides, a good deal of good human nature in the old German musician; while the boy and the dog are very commendably real, the boy satisfactorily canine, the dog more than half boy, as nice boys and good dogs should be and are.

Two English Queens and Philip. By Martin Hume. Pp. xi.+498. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75 net.

Some of Major Hume's readers may note with alarm the brevity of the interval (less than one year) which has elapsed since the appearance of his "Court of Philip IV"; others will be stirred by anticipations, not untempered with apprehension, on learning that the present work is the first of a Romantic History Series under his general editorship; one and all, however, will join in congratulating him on the honorary M.A. which Cambridge University conferred upon him last June, and which is duly exhibited upon the title-page of his latest production. "Two English Queens and Philip" contains, in effect, a thoroughly readable popularization of the more romantic of the historical facts which are to be found in the most recent volumes of the Spanish Calendar. It begins with an account of the way in which the disappointed Emperor indemnified his beloved son for his loss of Germany, by marrying him to Mary Tudor, in the hope that this match might ultimately annex the English crown to Spain. It recounts in detail the successive disappointments of that hope, from the day when the patriotic Bishop of Winchester drafted the marriage treaty in such terms as to safeguard the liberties of England, through the tergiversations and jiltings by Elizabeth, to the initiation of active though indirect hostilities between the two countries, in the shape of English intervention in the Netherlands and Portugal, and Spanish plots in Ireland and Scotland. It closes with the execution of the Scottish Queen, the last of a chain of events which brought the two nations face to face in 1588, because, by removing the regular Catholic claimant to the English throne, it enabled Philip for the first time to strike a blow for his own land.

The field covered is naturally one in which Major Hume is specially competent. His editing of the Spanish Calendars has familiarized him with its details to an extent which no one else can boast, while his little Life of Philip II

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(which the present reviewer ventures to think is by far the best book he has ever produced) shows an ability to treat it *en bloc*. Errors of detail in the present volume are surprisingly few, and the point of view is on the whole sound. Whether the policy expressed in the famous

> Con todo el mundo guerra
> Y paz con Inghalterra.

was as wise in theory or in practice as Major Hume would have us believe may well be doubted. There were many alternative possibilities open to the Spanish monarch; and competent critics have urged that in allowing the conflict, when once inevitable, to be postponed till the late eighties, he made a grave mistake: for every year saw Elizabeth more firmly seated on her throne, while Philip's power had passed its zenith in the seventies. A book like this, however, cannot be measured by the same canons as a serious historical work; it is frankly written to please a large public, and not for the instruction of specialists. It is no sinecure to popularize further a period that has already been treated by Froude, but there are not many persons living today who are better fitted to do so than Major Hume. We venture to think that in works like this he has found his real vocation, and, provided his readers are adequately warned not to accept all his statements unreservedly, we trust he may continue to live to produce a great many more.

The Childhood of Man: By Leo Frobenius; translated by A. H. Keane. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3 net.

Dr. Frobenius has spent many years in collecting material illustrative of the arts and crafts and religious ideas of barbarous races, and has made his home into a museum somewhat similar to that founded by the late Gen. Pitt-Rivers in Oxford. In this volume he has brought together a number of more or less interesting facts gathered partly from personal observation, partly from the private communications of eye-witnesses and from published works. In a succession of chapters he talks of adornment, tattooing, tests of manhood, the communication of ideas by dress, gestures, drums; and pictures of funeral ceremonies, worship of skulls and ancestors, the adventures of the souls of the dead, the origin of the world, the theft of fire, the stone and iron ages, cannibals, and war. Of all these things he discourses in a lively and familiar way, with many shrewd observations. Not much of what he communicates is new, but his treatment of his subjects is fresh and suggestive. Besides the numerous illustrations furnished by the author, this English edition contains reproductions of some rare water-colors taken from the volume of drawings executed by John White, who was made Governor of Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587.

Frobenius is less happy in his interpretation of savage customs than in his accumulation of facts. His chief contribution to mythology is found in his statement (p. 331, ff) that the whole history of the faculty possessed by rude peoples of comprehending the world is clear as soon as we recognize their three periods of development: animalism (the age of esteem for animals), manism (the age when the power of departed souls [*manes*] was dominant), and solarism (the contemplation of the universe). It is in solarism that he finds the key to many early ideas and ceremonies: the rising and setting of the sun explain the numerous stories of man's climbing up to the sky by trees, ladders, and spider-webs; the descent of gods or men to the underworld, fire-worship, the "Jonah-myths" in which a person, human or divine, swallowed by a marine monster, emerges from his prison, usually by cutting his way out; the widely distributed conception that heaven and earth formerly lay together and that heaven was lifted up, generally by violence, to its present position; and the journey of the souls of the dead along a path which is the path of the sun. Most of these conceptions, however, admit of simpler explanations: it is a natural fancy to climb to the sky or descend to the underworld; naturally, the sky must have been pushed up to its present place; the Jonah type of story might easily suggest itself to dwellers by the sea; fire is worshipped because it is bright and powerful. As for the journey of the soul, it is conceived of in many ways, and these are usually imitations of earthly journeys. The worship of the sun and moon in very early times and the worship of the stars at a later time have been widely diffused; but Frobenius has used his "solarism" in a way not warranted by the facts.

Carla Wenckebach, Pioneer. By Margarethe Müller. Pp. xiv—290; 7 portraits. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.00.

In August, 1879, Anna Doris Amalie Katharine Wenckebach, known to hundreds of Wellesley students as Carla, landed in New York, engaged to serve as governess in the family of a wealthy merchant of North German birth. For three years she taught seven hours a day, besides contributing gratuitous articles to the *Staats-Zeitung*. Then, after a period of discouraging struggle with the problem of self-support, she went to the Summer School at Amherst, where she attracted the attention of President Alice Freeman of Wellesley and was appointed head of the German department. In less than two years, she completely reorganized it. She herself did every grade of work from the most elementary to "Faust," in the senior year, often taught double time, and also prepared a series of text books, designed to forward "the new methods" of instruction in language. In less than a decade, she was hailed as "one of the most distinguished leaders in her field of work—the reform of language-teaching." She also started the department of pedagogy. And there, "the little Bismarck," as she was familiarly called, exerted her vivifying influence until her death in December, 1902. This was Carla Wenckebach's career in America. In the Fatherland, she is commemorated by a large bronze relief in the Hanover Seminary, where she was one of the pioneer graduates, with a teacher's diploma.

She was born in the ancient city of Hildesheim, in 1853. After graduating from the newly founded Hanover Normal School, she secured a position as governess in a family in Perthshire, Scotland. There, above all things, she detested the Scotch-English Sabbath, with its "pharisaical sanctimoniousness." She yearned for "the serenity and bliss of our Continental Sunday, with its summer joys of walks and garden concerts, and its winter cheer of home conviviality and theatre-going." After several vicissitudes, she became a governess in an officer's family in Tiflis. Her experiences here are among the most interesting in the book. She was the most naïve and unconventional figure that one could imagine. At first her quaint and inartistic dress might attract amused attention, but that was speedily forgotten, under the spell of her enthusiasm. A description of her, written by one of her friends and admirers, is worth quoting:

> I sat down opposite the professor, who had all this time been majestically enthroned on her high desk chair, her feet supported by an enormous hassock, her shapely hands resting on her knees. She wore a red velvet dress with a large flower pattern stamped on it, and a juvenile red sash around her waist; and she was sparkling with gold or some kind of yellow metal that glistened in her finger rings and bracelets, in her dress buttons and the beads used for a ruching. With bewilderment my eyes travelled down the length of her heavy gold chain, and up again from her waist to the enormous brooch—a gold dollar surrounded by spikes—to fasten at last on that wonderful square head of hers, with its crown of short blonde hair which bristled up over her fine brow like the crest of an alert bird. . . . In the course of the conversation I became more and more conscious that I was in the presence of a rare and powerful personality, and this impression of power, associated with Fräulein Wenckebach's strong neck and jaw, her fine, firm mouth, her determined chin, her habitually clenched fists, and her clear starlike gaze, almost drowns

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the memory of her musical voice and of the gentle, graceful motions of her body.

The account of this remarkable woman's life is very interesting. One would scarcely suspect, but for Professor Müller's prefatory confession, that English was not the author's mother tongue.

Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten unter besonderer Berücksichtigung seines politischen, ethischen, sozialen und erzieherischen Einflusses. Von Georg von Bosse. New York: Imported by Lemcke & Buechner.

This volume by a Lutheran pastor in Philadelphia is voluminous, almost encyclopædic, and yet it passes over or touches but lightly more than one name that might justly be allotted considerable space. The truth is, that the index is anything but complete, and many who are treated in the text find no place there. For example, Prof. Hugo Münsterberg and Karl Knortz. They, however, receive no more attention than some persons who have been identified with a particular neighborhood or local movement, perhaps long ago forgotten in the general story of German-American culture. The plates, too, seem somewhat capriciously chosen.

Having said this in slight disparagement of a work that sometimes partakes too much of the scrap-book, or at best of the heavy, prosaic *Arbeit*, we are glad to praise the positive merit of the book. It contains much valuable and interesting matter. Dr. von Bosse discusses the grounds for German emigration, looks from various sides at the value of the German emigrant, his ideals and his services, and examines the character of Germans of the colonial period, and the nature of their first settlements in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England. He gives one of the best records, since that offered us by George Washington Greene, of the considerable part played by Germans in the Revolution. He also tells the story of the Germans in the Civil, as well as in the Spanish-American war. One of the concluding chapters sets forth the relation of the German to his adopted land, and his achievements in politics, and his influence on the development of schools, music, literature, the theatre, and art. Naturally, such men as Carl Schurz and Richard Bartholdt receive their meed of praise, and recognition is accorded even to such native Americans as Prof. Calvin Thomas, who is credited to Michigan rather than Columbia. It could not be expected that the author should treat his theme with anything less than enthusiasm. Yet without any of the offensive phrases with which some German writers have sought to exalt German influence in America by decrying the Yankee and the men of other races, Von Bosse calmly states his belief that had the Germans not come to America in such numbers and when they did, and were they not of such sterling worth, the course of affairs here must have been far different. The great West would never have been conquered and developed in so short a time, the war of secession could not have been so quickly concluded, and the clarifying of America's political atmosphere must have been sadly delayed. Then, too, without the Germans, Americans would have remained longer in ignorance of good music, and American art would not have made such progress.

Science.

The New Physics and Its Evolution. By Lucien Poincaré. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75 net.

The Radioactive Substances. By Walter Mackower. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Evolution of Forces. By Gustave Le Bon. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The theories of physical science are undergoing profound modifications which are due to the discovery of cathode rays, X-rays, and radium. Those who are desirous of following these modifications can find no better treatise than that of Poincaré. Like most cultivated Frenchmen, he has a lucid style, which is maintained in the translation, and he has avoided mathematical language; for, as he says, "algebra is an admirable tongue, but there are many occasions where it can only be used with much discretion." The keynote of the book is the remark that physical science progresses by evolution rather than by revolution; and that science in general is in some sort a living organism which gives birth to an indefinite series of new beings which take the place of the old. The author shows how the science of mechanics, and the mechanical hypotheses of Newton, Descartes, and La Place have been modified by recent discoveries, and he explains the limits of metaphysics and philosophy in dealing with the laws of nature. The general reader is given in the space of three hundred pages an admirable résumé of the new theories in respect to electrons and the bearing of these theories upon the doctrine of a universal ether filling all space.

Since the discovery of radium a new subject called radioactivity has arisen. The literature in regard to it is already voluminous. Mr. Mackower's treatise will enable the general reader to form a good idea of the great progress made in this field during the past five years. His book is not so exhaustive as that of Prof. Ernest Rutherford, but it is simpler; and on reading it one can understand why certain physicists believe in the disintegration of the chemist's atom, and why our views of the cause and probable duration of the sun's heat and of the earth-heat may have to be modified. It can be studied with profit before taking up Dr. Le Bon's treatise in the same series.

In "The Evolution of Forces" Dr. Le Bon develops still further the idea which he first enunciated in a book entitled "L'Evolution de la matière" (1905), that all matter is continually in a state of dissociation and decay. This theory was received with great doubt by the scientific world; but the recent experiments with radium give surprising support to the contention of Dr. Le Bon, who certainly exhibits great originality and a powerful imagination. This imagination flashes forth in the following paragraph:

> During the accumulations of ages unknown to history, the millions of stars with which space is peopled must have begun or ended cycles of evolution analogous to that now pursued by our globe. Worlds peopled like ours, covered with flourishing cities, filled with the marvels of science and the arts, must have emerged from eternal night and returned thereto without leaving a trace behind them.

The author includes in this volume some very interesting experiments on light invisible to the eye which he terms black, or dark, light. These experiments, if substantiated, will contribute to our knowledge of phosphorescence.

As a supplement to "Religion and Medicine," by Elwood Worcester and Samuel McComb, Moffat Yard, & Co. will issue next spring "The Emmanuel Movement: Its Principles, Methods, and Results," by the same authors.

Longmans, Green, & Co. announce a three-volume work, "Design in Nature: Illustrated by Spiral and Other Arrangements in the Inorganic and Organic Kingdoms as Exemplified in Matter, Force, Life, Growth, Rhythms, etc., Especially in Crystals, Plants, and Animals," by J. Bell Pettigrew, late Chandos professor of medicine and anatomy in the University of St. Andrews.

The number of books on the fascinating subject of radio-telegraphy rapidly increases. C. C. F. Monckton's "Radio-Telegraphy" (D. Van Nostrand Co.), although not so complete as Prof. J. A. Fleming's work, gives the general reader a good account of the rapid progress in the new art of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony. We learn that the first transatlantic wireless message was received in 1901, and since that time 119,445 words have been transmitted across the Atlantic by the wireless system; and the wave length used in transmission has been increased from 1,200 feet to 12,000 feet. Poulson, the Danish inventor, hopes to transmit speech across the Atlantic with only ten horsepower of radiated energy. Mr. Monckton is successful in making his exposition of the various systems of trans-

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mission and reception, now in use, intelligible to the non-scientific reader.

In "Mind and Work," by Dr. Luther H. Gulick (Doubleday, Page & Co.), we have a refreshingly optimistic study of many subjects which will appeal not only to the teacher, but also to the layman. Nor is the writer's optimism of the irrational type that refuses to face the facts of experience. He neither overlooks nor underestimates the ills of human existence, but he teaches in a happy way the wisdom of choosing to minimize what is evil where it must be borne, and of avoiding it, so far as is wholesome, by sane precautionary action. His psychology is, in the main, sound, although his desire to express himself in colloquial language at times leads him astray. His indebtedness to Prof. William James, which is evident throughout the book, might well have been more often acknowledged; for the reader who is not thoroughly acquainted with psychological literature is not unlikely to attribute to the writer not a few teachings which are, in fact, mere paraphrases of James's brilliant suggestions—and this especially as the author's reference to other authorities is quite adequate.

Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, one of the leading surgeons of this city, died December 2 from injuries received by accident. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1858, the son of James McCosh, afterwards president of Princeton. Having graduated from Princeton in 1877, he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, and afterwards in Vienna. Since 1889 he had been one of the surgeons at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city; he was professor of clinical surgery at Columbia University; and he was a frequent contributor to the medical journals and a member of various medical societies.

Drama.

Recollections and Reflections. By Ellen Terry. New York: The McClure Co.

This is an agreeable but disappointing volume: agreeable because characteristic in its butterfly style of one of the brightest personalities known to the modern stage; and disappointing because, abounding as it does in evidences of quick and shrewd observation, it is so comparatively poor in those revelations of close personal intimacies in which the memory of Miss Terry must be so rich. Her reflections are, as a rule, so sound and apt that the reader wishes for more of them; while the recollections, as is so often the case in theatrical biographies, are frequently so trivial, or so entirely professional in their interest, that they might have been compressed with advantage. Few persons could have known Henry Irving better, and yet of him, the man himself as apart from the actor and manager, she has little more to tell than Bram Stoker or Austin Brereton. Scarcely a hint is given of the intellectual, social, or personal attributes which won for him, in his private capacity, the friendship of statesmen, poets, scholars, and artists, secured him election to the most exclusive clubs and a reputation as one of the most accomplished hosts of his day.

Of Irving the actor she has many interesting things to say. She does not hesitate to intimate that her artistic instinct and equipment were superior to his in 1867, when she first played with him in Garrick's version of "The Taming of the Shrew." She saw in him then no sign of future greatness. For his part he thought her "hoydenish." In those days, as afterwards, she says, he thought and cared for nothing but the theatre, went hungry to buy a book or a stage jewel that might be useful, and awaking in the dead of night would strike matches to look at his new treasure. "He had it all in him," she says, "but could express very little. Many of his defects sprang from his not having been on the stage as a child. He was stiff with self-consciousness." This was after eleven years of hard work. What impressed her most in him was the suggestion of an indomitable will, and this," she adds, "was the peculiar quality in his acting afterwards—a kind of fine temper, like the purest steel, produced by the perpetual fight against difficulties." For years, she remarks, Irving's self gripped him like the shell of a lobster, but he overcame his dragging leg, his disregard of vowel sounds and other deficiencies by years of toil. At thirty, he was nervously sensitive to ridicule, with a touch of exaggeration in his carriage—"a dash of Werther, with a few flourishes of Jingle"—but ten years later, when he had "found himself" at the Lyceum, he had the quietness and confidence of the man of the world. He was, she goes on to say, an egotist "so absorbed in his own achievements that he was unable or unwilling to appreciate those of others." She never heard him speak in high terms of great foreign actors who visited England. "It was never any pleasure to him," she declares, "to see the acting of others." But, while saying these hard things, Miss Terry is a hot enthusiast for Irving's genius. She ranks him with Garrick and Edmund Kean. His Hamlet, she holds, had no equal, but she seems to regard Philip as his masterpiece. He confessed to her, she says, that he was hampered in the vehemence of passion. "He had to take refuge in speechless rage when he would have poured out his words in a torrent." So he failed comparatively in Othello and kindred characters. The more he felt, the more deliberate he became, and this tendency in his Shylock had a bad effect on her Portia, as his slow Benedick had on her Beatrice. Upon his conscientiousness, indefatigability, and comprehensive grasp as a manager, she dilates frequently. When he came to the first rehearsal of a new play, the whole representation, down to the smallest points, had been mapped out in his mind. At the last, he was warned by his physician that if he played Mathias again, it would be at the peril of his life. He played it and within forty-eight hours was dead.

Of herself, except when she prefers to maintain complete silence, Miss Terry talks with much frankness and with pleasant modesty. She prints, of course, some of the choicest tributes paid to her charm and ability, but she never poses as a genius, constantly insisting that her success was due not so much to any special gift as to the minute and laborious training to which she was subjected in early youth. It is not necessary to dwell upon these childish experiences, but the facts that she was drilled almost from infancy by her parents in the arts of speech and motion, and that it was the clearness of her utterance when she was eight years old which gained her the favor of Mrs. Charles Kean, are worth noting. She was with the Keans for three years, and has much to say about the exhausting rehearsals and their attention to details. Ever since those early days she has been a firm believer in the old stock company system as the only real school of acting, and evidently does not think that a player who is restricted by his individuality to one line of characters has much right to the title of actor. Looking back upon her youth, her conclusion is that the work then was harder, the pay less, and the actors better. Concerning her ill-considered marriage with George F. Watts she writes with regretful and dignified simplicity, without betraying anger or sense of injustice. She admits that the artistic and literary atmosphere which she breathed during that period of her life broadened her perceptions and improved her taste, and so was beneficial to her in her later theatrical career. She owed much to the constant criticism of the experienced Tom Taylor and the more brilliant Charles Reade. It was the latter who was for ever preaching the importance of pace in comedy, and her quick exits and entrances, her flashing deliveries and airy movements were largely the result of his admonitions. It was with him that she learned to appreciate the value of variety in intonation and gesture and in technique generally. It is for the lack of such training, she argues, that the new actor, whose individuality will carry him through a modern play, that has been written to fit him, is an utter failure in Shakespearean or old comedy parts.

The glimpses which Miss Terry affords of other persons do not add materially to common knowledge. Her account of her American tour is perfunctory and her closing chapters seem hasty and padded. The whole book would

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be the better for judicious editing, but her gossip is suggestive of her own bright and impulsive personality, and doubtless will find many eager readers.

"A Mystery Play in Honor of the Nativity of Our Lord," by Robert Hugh Benson, with illustrations, appendices, and stage directions, will soon be issued by Longmans, Green & Co.

"The Maid's Forgiveness," by John Jay Chapman (Moffat, Yard & Co.), a play in three acts and eight scenes, is a bit of twelfth century romance, which possesses much literary merit and some effective theatrical qualities. It is written in blank verse and prose, and tells a somewhat fanciful, but interesting, story of a royal bigamist, his remorse, confession, and abdication, and the enthronement of his newly discovered heir in the place of the really illegitimate son, who had been accepted for twenty years as the crown prince. Both the plot and the construction are old-fashioned, but the characters of the two half-brothers—the one a gallant man of action and the other a fervent idealist, oppressed by the conviction of a wrong to be righted—are well and vigorously drawn. The dialogue is not only excellent in form—the blank verse especially showing careful study of the Elizabethans—but vigorous, picturesque, and imaginative in matter. The little piece—for it is short—would need some modification to make it suitable for stage presentment, but it is genuine poetic romance, and, if well acted, would be very effective. Unfortunately, romantic actors are now very scarce.

The twenty-third volume of the Materialien zur Kunde des älteren englischen Dramas (London: David Nutt) begins an edition of "John Fordes Dramatische Werke" in Neudruck herausgegeben von W. Bang. The present issue carries us through "The Louers Melancholy" and "Loues Sacrifice," with an appendix containing Dekker's "Penny-Wise, Pound Foolish." The text we may assume from the character of the series to be reproduced with great accuracy, and, though we may regard the reproduction of Ford's spelling and punctuation as a nuisance for all but the specialist in Elizabethan literature, we may grant its utility in a series designed for scholars. The notable feature of the book is an introductory study of "Ford's Contribution to the Decadence of the Drama," by Prof. Stuart P. Sherman, which has the rare merit in such scholastic productions of possessing real ideas. Professor Sherman shows how Ford went back for his inspiration to the earlier Elizabethan drama, feeling no sympathy with the new life that was then stirring in England. He felt, in fact, little sympathy with actual life of any date, but drew the world as it came to him already interpreted on the stage. It is notable in this respect that almost all his scenes, with the exception of "Perkin Warbeck," the least characteristic of his plays, take place within four walls; he has "nothing like the field of Agincourt, no Dover Cliff, no storm at sea, or wave-smitten coast, no Roman Forum, mountain cavern, barren heath, or forest of Arden." Masculine interests are almost entirely eliminated, and in their place is the curiosity of strange and unnatural passions. Here, again, the interest is not moral in the proper sense of the word, but psychological. Perhaps, the best paragraph in the introduction is that which analyzes Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," and shows how this play, which leans toward decadence, yet lacks the true decadent stamp by its loyalty to convention and its avoidance of that questioning spirit which would have made Isabella weigh the value of preserving her chastity at the cost of her brother's life. One's only regret on closing this admirable study is that the author has not carried his argument into a more general discussion of decadence.

Music.

Stokes's Encyclopedia of Music. By L. J. de Bekker. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $3.

The claim is made for this volume that it contains a wider variety and perhaps a greater number of topics than any other musical reference work. It certainly is remarkably comprehensive, condensing an enormous amount of well-sifted information into 743 pages. What strikes the examiner particularly, however, is, if we may use the word, its up-to-dateness. Here are articles on Oscar Hammerstein and his New York and Philadelphia opera houses; articles on the singers he has brought to this country, and the new operas they have sung; articles on the Metropolitan Opera House, its managers, past and present, its operas, and its singers, with the exception of Destinn. Seven columns are devoted, in addition, to the musical societies and activities of New York, while Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other American, as well as foreign, cities are similarly treated. The leading American and foreign conservatories have articles including the names of the teachers, with other information not conveniently accessible elsewhere. Nor are the publishers forgotten. American names are much more fully represented in this one-volume dictionary than in the five-volume "Grove."

A novel feature consists in giving the principal achievements of each person of note in the musical world at once after the name. This bird's-eye view is then followed by a detailed biographic sketch and a list of works, which is usually complete; in the case of Edward MacDowell there are four columns of titles. Grieg, on the other hand, is unaccountably slighted. Only a few of his works are mentioned, and the article begins with the erroneous statement that the "Peer Gynt" music was first written for piano and afterwards developed for orchestra. And Grieg surely deserved more than a column in a book which devotes eleven columns to Mendelssohn, and which has room for nearly two columns regarding an obsolete opera like "Lucrezia Borgia," and gives the same amount of space to Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," which is never sung in America and hardly ever in Europe. At the same time, the stories of the operas are among the most useful features of this book; they are well told, and all the recent productions, from "Thais" to "Tiefland," are included. The author draws the line at "Salome," which is disposed of with the words that "the text is the obscure production of a decadent genius, and morbidly decadent rather than biblical"; in this one case the temptation was evidently too great to allow the writer to adhere to his principle of making his book "a record of fact and not of opinion." The technical and historic articles, such as "Acoustics," "Singing," "Opera," are lucid and usually satisfactory, but both "Symphonic Poem" and "Symphony" called for fuller treatment. Among the abbreviations, "ten." for "tenor" seems uncalled for and disturbing. Apart from such details, the Stokes "Encyclopedia" calls for the highest praise; as a modern supplement to other musical dictionaries it is indispensable in every public or private library.

Before Oscar Hammerstein made the bold and unexpectedly successful attempt to produce "Pelléas et Mélisande" at his Manhattan Opera House, Debussy's opera had been tabooed by timid managers of both continents. Since this achievement, it has been accepted and staged at a number of German and Italian opera houses. By way of commemorating this triumph, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have brought out an édition de luxe of Maeterlinck's play, on which the opera is based, with colored margins, pictures of Mary Garden, Maeterlinck, Debussy, and a number of scenes from the opera. The translation is by Erving Winslow and there is also a long introduction by Montrose J. Moses, who concludes that this opera marks merely a transition stage in the development of Debussy's style, as the play did in Maeterlinck's, and who predicts that in the years to come the "Pelléas" score will take its place with the countless operas of "Francesca da Rimini," now forgotten. Perhaps it will; but at present it is popular, wherefore this book will be welcomed by many who have seen, or intend to see, the opera.

Wassily Safonoff has selected for the third pair of concerts of the Philharmonic Society to be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall a programme consisting wholly of the works of composers of Slavic birth. A novelty in its present form is Smetana's "Ultava," the second of a series of four symphonic poems in a group called "My Fatherland." This composition has been in part rewritten by Mr. Safonoff. Joseph Lhévinne, who is to be the soloist at these concerts, will play for the first time here Rubinstein's fantasy for piano in C major, which is an extremely difficult and complicated work. Tchaikovsky's symphony in B minor after Byron's "Manfred," which will serve to show to the best advantage Mr. Safonoff's characteristic interpretation of this Russian composer, will conclude the programme.

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Art.

Seven Centuries of Lace. By Mrs. J. H. Pollen. New York: The Macmillan Co. $9 net.

Chats on Old Lace and Needlework. By Mrs. Emily Leigh Lowes. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.

As inheritor of the La Primaudaye lace collection and wife of the official editor of the South Kensington Museum Catalogue of Books on Art, Mrs. Pollen has had unusual opportunities for the mastery of her subject, and "Seven Centuries of Lace" might be expected to bring to light much new material. It is a disappointment, therefore, to find that the text preceding her fine photographs contains little in the way of historical information, and that a disproportionate part of it is given over to a discussion of the gammadion as employed in lace design and an effort to show that laces commonly assigned to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries may be correctly placed at a much earlier date. She believes that the geometric character of primitive design was modified earlier than is generally supposed, and she fortifies her theory by such argument as this:

> We find in an eighth century "Gospel" in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, a scroll ornament painted with vine leaves, grapes, etc. Why should not this have inspired a lace worker of the same period to attempt a similar design? At a little later date a "Sacramentaire" has most realistic flowers and leaves ornamenting the initials in the Manuscript. These beautiful works of art were executed by religious persons and monks probably of the Benedictine Order. A great part of the lace made at the same time was undoubtedly the work of nuns. What more likely than that mutual assistance was given to carry out the principal aim of both—the ornamentation and glory of the Sacred Scriptures, and the services of the Church? (p. 24).

This, of course, is nothing more than unsupported assumption.

The remainder of the text, which deals for the most part with the plates, is almost superfluous, since its important points are sufficiently covered by the descriptive lines beneath each illustration. These plates originated in the author's desire to convey practical information by photographic reproductions of lace, and thus avoid the unfolding and actual handling of her valuable specimens. The idea of such reproductions, however, is not so original as Mrs. Pollen thinks, since the same method has already been followed with success by Bertha von Jurie in her unpretentious but useful "Spitzen und ihre Characteristik." And the part which a succession of photographs might play, if accompanied by a really adequate text, is even better shown in the letter from Alan Cole which serves as a preface to the present volume. Through classification of kindred designs, laces have been broadly arranged in three groups: the first designs, involving simple geometric forms, are gradually succeeded by more conventional devices, suggesting plants and animals; while these are followed by attempts at realistic renderings of actual things. These three groups, Mr. Cole asserts, are accompanied by three varieties of equally recognizable textures: "the first comparatively stiff and wiry, the second more lissom and inclined to tapiness, and the third still more lissom, becoming filmy in quality." Without the plates it would be impossible for the inexperienced to visualize this description, but with them a study of the three groups shows exactly what is meant. Of these full-page pictures there are 120, ranging in subject from the alb, said to have been worn by St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), to details of mantillas and lappets of the nineteenth century. They are admirably executed, and, with the exception of a few fragile laces like *point de gaze*, whose delicacy it is impossible for any form of graphic art to express, they show with amazing clearness the effect produced by different kinds of stitches. Particularly interesting are the examples of *tela tirata*, or drawn work, which is commonly classed as an earlier form of lace, although it does not comply with the popular understanding that lace is a fabric created independent of any foundation. The portrayal of a number of enlarged varieties of *réseaux*, the mesh background of both needle and bobbin-made laces, is also illuminating.

A glossary of Italian terms, although promising in appearance, adds little to the general glossary published in 1900 by Jackson and Jesurum. The added terms are almost entirely stitches used in *tela tirata*, such as *punto a rammendo*, *punto a stuora*, and *punto treccia*, darning, matting, and tress-stitch, respectively. The book is beautifully printed and handsomely bound. If supplemented by a good history, tracing the development of design and technique, its excellent plates would have genuine educational value, but in the present form its usefulness is practically limited to the collector or to those already somewhat familiar with the history of lace.

Of quite another type is "Chats on Old Lace and Needlework." Its style is colloquial and its text is arranged with an eye to easy assimilation. The numerous illustrations are mediocre, but they are skilfully handled in relation to the subject, their uses being well shown in the chapter, "How to Identify Lace." The sections devoted to sale prices of old laces and embroideries are novel and interesting. Modern lace, also receives brief treatment, but in this connection a tendency to immoderate statement is shown. In speaking of Russian lace, the author says that only two special kinds of hand-made lace are known in that country. Now, Mrs. Mincoff, in her "Pillow Lace," 1907, tells us "Great quantities of lace, mostly of coarse thread in vermiculated patterns, are produced in Central Russia; 32,514 lacemakers are employed." This is only one of several instances of too hasty generalization. The book belongs to the get-wise-quick class, but its size and arrangement make it a convenient handbook for household use, and as such it may be recommended.

The November number of the *Burlington Magazine* is unusually technical and archæological, even for this publication. The section on Art in America deals with nothing more recent than Persian bowls of the ninth century in the Metropolitan Museum, and pictures of the fourteenth century, in the Jarves collection at New Haven, and nothing more modern than a sketch by Constable is reproduced in the body of the number. The leading article is on the art of that inartistic people, the Spartans; and that of next importance is on the origin of certain Oriental carpet patterns. While the connoisseurs for whom the magazine is professedly published will doubtless find their account in it, there is little to appeal to the ordinary lover of beauty.

At least one valuable addition to the information available to English and American readers about Delft potteries may be credited to "Delft Ware, Dutch and English," by N. Hudson Moore (F. A. Stokes Co.). This addition is a statement of the substance of Joost Thooft's pamphlet, "De porselene Fles," which relates the story of the survival of the factory of "The Porcelain Bottle," with a record of continuous productivity (though not of Delft ware at all periods) from 1672 to the present day. The new Delft, it must be admitted, is not altogether convincing—with the practical abandonment of stanniferous enamel on coarse bodies and the adoption of practices that were first introduced by Wedgwood. The product is hardly comparable with the old Delft in simplicity of design or charm of tone. For the rest, Mrs. Moore's book has been judiciously and interestingly compiled from the recognized sources of authority, with inclusion of certain data and illustrations that bear on the importation of Delft ware to this country. The list of Delft potters with their marks is inclusive enough for the purposes of the collectors for whom the manual is designed.

"Arts and Crafts in the Middle Ages: A Description of Mediæval Workmanship, in Several of the Departments of Applied Art, Together with Some Account of Special Artisans in the Early Renaissance," by Julia De Wolf Addison (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.) is a good book; but it will probably, in many instances, prove too advanced "to inform those who have no intention of practising such arts." Its wealth of general ideas, specific descriptions of craft processes, and quotations from original documents, will, one may suspect, best be appropriated by those who have already acquired a little store of

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practical information through actually handling and manipulating some of the tools and materials of the various applied arts. Cultivated people, however, of whatever previous training and tastes will at least get entertainment from the author's occasional personal sallies and from the quaint and amusing transcripts from old writers. The chapters would be easier reading if the material in each were arranged under definite propositions. A certain large logic is revealed by perusal, but the first impression is one of confusion. The colored illustrations are admirable. Despite palpable defects of literary craftsmanship the book should be especially valuable to workers in the arts and crafts, as the production of one who is not only an accomplished executant in the departments of ecclesiastical decoration and illumination of books and manuscripts, but who appreciates beyond the generality of craftsmen the importance of basing present-day accomplishments on knowledge of what has gone before. Her inquiry about each of the arts discussed is practical. She seems always to ask what are its capabilities, what its proper limitations. The natural curiosity which the worker feels concerning the social and professional conditions under which superior art was produced is met not by rewritten description, but by citations from original sources.

Considerable new material is utilized by the recent work of Dr. August Heisenberg of the University of Würzburg, "Grabeskirche und Apostelkirche: Zwei Basiliken Konstantins" (Leipzig: Hinrichs). Largely on the basis of a manuscript found in Milan, the author, especially in the departments of philology and of the history of architecture, is able to offer new data on the famous Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem and the Apostles' Church in Constantinople. The discussion of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre occupies 234 pages, and is illustrated by 14 tables and 14 drawings; and the Apostles' Church 284 pages, with 10 tables and 3 sketches. The two volumes of the work, however, cover a great deal more than these two subjects, as indicated by the subtitle, "Untersuchungen zur Kunst und Literatur des ausgehenden Altertums." The period treated is from the fourth to the sixth century.

A welcome addition to the handful of good books on Japan is Gaston Migeon's "Au Japon: Promenades aux sanctuaires de l'art" (Paris: Hachette). M. Migeon, a curator of the Louvre, is naturally free from the jocular amazement of the average scribbling tourist. He has the positive distinction of being about the only European author who has written on Japan with full appreciation of the value of its early hieratic art. Unhappily, the Western world has formed its idea of the art of Japan and of the character of the nation as well, from the prints and gimcracks of the last two hundred years. Exquisite in workmanship, this little art belies the great art that preceded it. The knowing person presumably has a nodding acquaintance with Kôrin and the Kano school. But how many professional students of art know of those remoter Chinese and Japanese monks whose religious painting is comparable to the best of the Italian primitives—who had as well discovered the secrets of landscape and atmospheric effect at a time when the ancestors of Claude and Monet were still barbarians? To this older painting and to the sculpture of Nara, which he does not hesitate to rank with the best products of Egypt and Gothic France, M. Migeon devotes most of his pages. But he is also appreciative of the popular school, which native purists usually underestimate. The chapter on the temples of Nara will be decidedly useful to the deliberate traveller. Very charming are the descriptions of the three famous landscape regions of Japan, of the Nô dance and popular theatre. But one could wish that M. Migeon had passed some of these rather familiar themes in behalf of the private collections which he mentions tantalizingly. Here some consideration of discretion may have sealed his lips. To Americans this excellent work on the ancient art of Japan brings a keen regret. It was an American, the late Prof. E. F. Fenollosa, who better possibly than any other Occidental knew this great period. It was he who virtually made the magnificent collection at Boston, and aided in assembling the even choicer Freer collection, which is already dedicated to the nation. Yet fate willed it that Fenollosa should write only on the recent popular school, never reaping as a connoisseur the fruit of his labors as a collector. Who will undertake the great task, the most rewarding life work that remains in the history of art, of giving us a scientific history of ancient Chinese art, and of its greatest offshoot in old Japan?

Many contradictory reports have been circulated with regard to the intentions of the Italian government on the question of excavating Herculaneum. The correspondent of the London *Times* has made an interesting and reassuring report. The Italian government, we are told, is willing to carry out the excavations, and has set aside £2,400 for the preliminary research advised by archæological authorities. The new law, however, introduced by Signor Rava for determining the compensation to landowners, though it has passed the Chamber of Deputies, has not yet passed the Senate. Under this law all antiquities found in excavations belong absolutely to the State, and landowners have no property or interest in them whatever. Under the former and still existing law landowners are entitled to a considerable share in the value of antiquities found. Unfortunately, the most extravagant hopes have been raised among the owners of houses at Resina, who refuse now either to sell their land or to permit excavations, except under preposterous conditions. Until the new law is passed, therefore, nothing can be done, unless, as Professor de Petra suggests, a special law is made for Herculaneum, as has been done in the case of the Zona Monumentale in Rome.

The tenth annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters will be opened at Knoedler's Galleries, in this city, on January 23, and continue until February 6.

An exhibition of arts and crafts at the National Arts Club, in this city, will be open till December 28. Among the exhibitions at the dealers' galleries are water colors by Mrs. W. J. Stillman, at Oehme's; decorative panels by Gustave Cimiotti, jr., Bauer-Folsom's, till December 12; paintings by members of the Painters' Club, Julius C. Haas's, December 12; paintings by Frederic Remington at Knoedler's, December 12; three centuries of engravings and etchings, Ederheimer's, December 31; mezzotints in color from paintings by old masters, Klackner's, December 31; etchings, dry-points and mezzotints, Sir Seymour Haden, Frederick Keppel & Co.'s, January 2.

William Martin Aiken, the architect, died in this city December 7 at the age of fifty-three. He was born in Charleston, S. C., attended the University of the South, taught school for a time, and then studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1880 to 1883 he was in the office of the late H. H. Richardson, Boston. He practised architecture in Cincinnati, 1886-1895; taught in the Cincinnati Art Academy; was supervising architect of the United States Treasury Department, 1895-1897; he designed the government exposition buildings at Atlanta (1895), Nashville (1897), and Omaha (1898), the mint buildings at Philadelphia and Denver, and numerous post office and custom-house buildings. Since 1897 he had been in practice in New York; from 1901 to 1903 he was consulting architect for the Borough of Manhattan. He contributed to Russell Sturgis's "Dictionary of Architecture" and he had written for the *Nation*.

Finance.

GOLD OUTPUT AND PRICES.

The extraordinary rise in prices of commodities, between the middle of 1897 and the middle of 1907, the "industrial boom" which accompanied that advance, and the extravagant era of speculation which resulted, have of late converged unusual attention on the theory that gold itself was depreciating because of greatly increased production. As to the fact of that increased production, there is no dispute. From $237,833,984 extracted from the world's mines in 1897, the output rose to $412,556,136 in 1907. During the same interval, the "index number," giving an average of prices for selected commodities, also rose, according to Sauerbeck's system of computation, from 62 to 80, and, according to the London *Economist's*, from 1,885 to 2,601. Even as a coincidence, the exhibit of gold output and of price movements is striking, and the average mind is too prone to the *post hoc* argument to neglect the inviting inference. Hence the assumption that the rise in prices occurred because of the increased gold production—an assumption which, applied in popular reasoning to property of all sorts, to wages, and to the price of securities, as well as to commodities—became specially interesting during the crash of 1907. How could such a fall in prices have occurred in the absence of decreased gold production? The world's gold output had not decreased; it was $7,495,000 greater in 1907 than in 1906, and has probably been larger still this year—in spite of

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which the *Economist* "index number" declined from 2,601 in June, 1907, to 2,168 in September, 1908.

A valuable contribution to the discussion was published recently by the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of this city, from the hand of its editor, Walter Renton Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls flatly takes issue with the whole theory of increased gold production as a cause of the enhancement of prices in the last decade, and he disputes it on the basis of statistics. Increase of gold production, he admits, will cause increase in price of commodities, other things being equal. But other things are not equal:

> Population and the production of the necessaries of life may increase in the same ratio as the production of gold, so that the latter merely supplies the increased requirement for it, and under that condition will not influence prices one way or the other. Industrial changes in processes of manufacture, means of transportation, and many other conditions may affect prices so that the average of the latter will go down, while the production of gold goes up, or *vice versa*. The crises of 1873 and 1890 were each followed by several years of severe commercial depression, but in each case, while prices were falling the production of gold was increasing.

He finds the fairly exact coincidence of the movement of gold output and commodity prices, in the decade before the panic of 1907, to be exceptional, in that other periods show sharply contrasting movements:

> After the crisis in 1857, the prices for commodities rose steadily until 1864, while the production of gold was going down. Prices then declined until 1870, while gold production was fluctuating between comparatively narrow limits. In 1871 prices started upward and rose until 1873, while gold production was declining. Prices then fell steadily until 1879, while gold production was increasing. After a slight rise of prices in 1880, the decline was resumed, and this time coincided with a declining gold production until 1883, when gold production began the rise which has continued with only slight interruptions ever since, while the decline in commodity prices kept on until 1896. Thus it may be seen that from 1858 to 1896 the prices for commodities frequently went down as the production of gold increased, and *vice versa*.

To what, then, are we to ascribe the steady enhancement of prices since 1897, proceeding step by step along with enlargement of the gold output? Admitting the improvement of industrial methods in the period—which should have tended not to raise, but to lower, prices—Mr. Ingalls assigns as the true causes of the advance in cost of necessaries of life "the exhaustion of certain natural resources, such as timber, tending to increase prices; the policy of labor-unionism and the increasing inefficiency of labor; the industrial consolidations, accumulation of great fortunes through anticipation of profits, and an inauguration of general extravagance in living; waste of resources and reckless expenditure of money in replacing them; over-extension in enterprise; failure of agricultural development to keep pace with the growth of population, thereby increasing the cost of food and clothing and directly leading to advance of wages for labor in manufacturing." Premising that "any possible depreciation in the value of gold must arise from an increase in the ease of obtaining it," Mr. Ingalls proceeds to point out that the cost of gold production is increasing, not decreasing; that even in the Transvaal, the grade of the ore extracted has rather steadily diminished; that the seemingly enormous dividends of the companies operating in the Rand are in reality part repayment of capital with a view to eventual exhaustion of the mines; that the rich "placer mines" of a generation ago are rarely discovered nowadays; and that gold mining "is now carried on as an industry, and, as in the case of most industries, at a small margin of profit on the whole."

The article does not discuss the immediate bearing, on the problem of price enhancement, of the mere accumulation of gold in bank reserves. Our own feeling is that increased gold production nowadays exerts its influence on financial and commercial markets through that medium, with the consequent lavish extension of credit, more than through any other. So long as things go well, the effect of the easy credit, thus created, on the speculative markets, on the capitalization and borrowing power of the industrial consolidations, on over-extension of enterprise, and on general extravagance of living, may go far towards explaining both the "boom period" of the past ten years and the violent reaction which has followed.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Addison, Julia De Wolf. Mrs. John Vernon. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Addison's De Coverley Papers, from the Spectator. Edited by O. M. Myers. Henry Frowde.

Baring-Gould, S. Cornish Characters and Strange Events. John Lane. $5 net.

Beale, S. Sophia. Recollections of a Spinster Aunt. London: William Heinemann.

Bigelow, John. A Substitute for the Tariff upon Imports, and a Provision for an Equitable Distribution of the Wealth of Nations. New York. Privately printed.

Bosse, Georg von. Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten. E. Steiger. $2.25 net.

Braby, Maud Churton. Modern Marriage and How to Bear It. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25 net.

Cannon, William Austin. Topography of the Chlorophyll Apparatus in Desert Plants. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

Caw, James L. Scottish Painting, Past and Present, 1620-1908. Edinburgh: T. C. & E. C. Jack.

Cheyne, T. K. The Decline and Fall of the Kingdom of Judah. London: Adam & Charles Black.

Clemen, Carl. Religionsgeschichtliche Erklärung des Neuen Testaments. Giessen: Alfred Töpelmann.

Coblentz, William W. Supplementary Investigations of Infra-Red Spectra. Parts V-VII. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

Cushing, Mary Gertrude. Pierre Le Tourneur. Macmillan. $1.50 net.

Darmstaedter, Paul. Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika: Ihre politische, wintschaftliche und soziale Entwickelung. Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer.

Dennistoun of Dennistoun, James. Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino, Illustrating the Arms, Arts, and Literature of Italy, 1440-1630. 3 vols. John Lane. $12 net.

Dickens, The Wisdom of. Collected by Temple Scott. Mitchell Kennerley.

Evans, Lawrence B. Writings of George Washington. Putnam. $2.50 net.

Father Tuck's Annual. Edited by Edric Vredenburg. Raphael Tuck & Sons.

Finley, John H., and Sanderson, John F. The American Executive and Executive Methods. Century. $1.25 net.

Frothingham, Arthur L. The Monuments of Christian Rome, from Constantine to the Renaissance. Macmillan. $2.25 net.

Gilman, Lawrence. Aspects of Modern Opera: Estimates and Inquiries. John Lane. $1.25 net.

Golden Thoughts from the Hebrew Prophets. Edited by F. G. Montefiore. John Lane. 50 cents net.

Gorky, Maxim. The Spy. B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

Hallock, Charles. Peerless Alaska: Our Cache Near the Pole. Broadway Publishing Co. $1.50.

Hardie, Martin. John Pettie, R.A., H.R.S.A. London: Adam & Charles Black. $6 net.

Haywood, John Campbell. The Silver Cleek. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.

Heine, Heinrich. Die Harzreise. Edited by Parke R. Kolbe. American Book Co.

Holder, Charles Frederick. The Marooner. B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Homeri Opera. Edited by David B. Monro and Thomas W. Allen. 2 vols. Henry Frowde.

Huish, Marcus B. The American Pilgrim's Way in England. Max Williams. $6.

Imperial Gazetteer of India. Vols. XV to XXIV. Henry Frowde.

Ivins, William M., and Mason, Herbert Delavan. The Control of Public Utilities in the Form of an Annotation of the Public Service Commissions Law of the State of New York. Baker, Voorhis & Co.

James, George Wharton. Through Ramona's Country. Boston: Little Brown. $2 net.

James, Henry. The Reverberator, Madame de Mauves, A Passionate Pilgrim, and Other Tales; Lady Barbarina, The Siege of London, An International Episode, and Other Tales. 2 vols. New York Edition. Scribner.

Jenkin, Charles Frewen. Engineering Science: An Inaugural Lecture. Henry Frowde.

Kittredge, Daniel Wright. The Memoirs of a Failure. Cincinnati: U. P. James.

Könnecke, Gustav. Deutsche Literaturatlas. G. E. Stechert. $1.50.

Lamson, Capt. Zachary G. Autobiography. *Boston:* W. B. Clarke Co.

Lea, John. The Romance of Bird Life. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1.50.

Lindsey, Charles. William Lyon Mackenzie. Toronto: Morang & Co.

MacCorkle, William Alexander. Some Southern Questions. Putnam.

Masefield, John. Captain Margaret: A Romance. Philadelphia: Lippincott.

Matheson, George. Messages of Hope. A. C. Armstrong. $1.25 net.

Millerd, Clara Elizabeth. On the Interpretation of Empedocles. University of Chicago Press.

Nevill, Ralph. French Prints of the Eighteenth Century. Macmillan. $5 net.

Nott, Charles C. The Mystery of the Pinckney Draught. Century. $2 net.

Parker, Eric. Highways and Byways in Surrey. Macmillan. $2 net.

Paterson, W. E. School Algebra. Part I. Henry Frowde.

Ramsay, Dean. Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. Chicago: A. C. McClurg. $2.75 net.

Ringhoffer, Karl. The Bernstorff Papers: The Life of Count Albrecht von Bernstorff. Translated by Mrs. Charles Edward Barrett-Lennard and M. W. Hoper. 2 vols. Longmans, Green.

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Risk, Robert K. America at College: As Seen by a Scots Graduate. London: Archibald Constable & Co.
Robinson, James Harvey, and Beard, Charles A. Readings in Modern European History. Vol. I. Ginn & Co.
Rossetti, Christina Georgina. Family Letters. Edited by William Michael Rossetti. Scribner's. $3.50 net.
Savory, D. Ll. Deutsches Reformlesebuch. Henry Frowde.
Sears, Margaret L. Menotomy: Romance of 1776. Richard G. Badger.
Smith, Vincent A. The Oxford Student's History of India. Henry Frowde.
Stoddard, John Tappan. Quantitative Experiments in General Chemistry. Longmans, Green. $1.
Taylor, David C. The Psychology of Singing: A Rational Method of Voice Culture Based on a Scientific Analysis of All Systems, Ancient and Modern. Macmillan. $1.50 net.
Toutain. J. Études de mythologie et d'histoire des religions antiques. Paris; Librairie Hachette.
Trowbridge, Francis Bacon. The Trowbridge Genealogy: History of the Trowbridge Family in America. New Haven, Conn. Printed for the Compiler.
Vedder, Henry C. Our New Testament: How Did We Get It? Griffith & Rowland Press. $1 net.
Westermarck, Edward. The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas. Macmillan. $3.50 net.
Wright, John. Some Notable Altars in the Church of England and the American Episcopal Church. Macmillan. $6 net.

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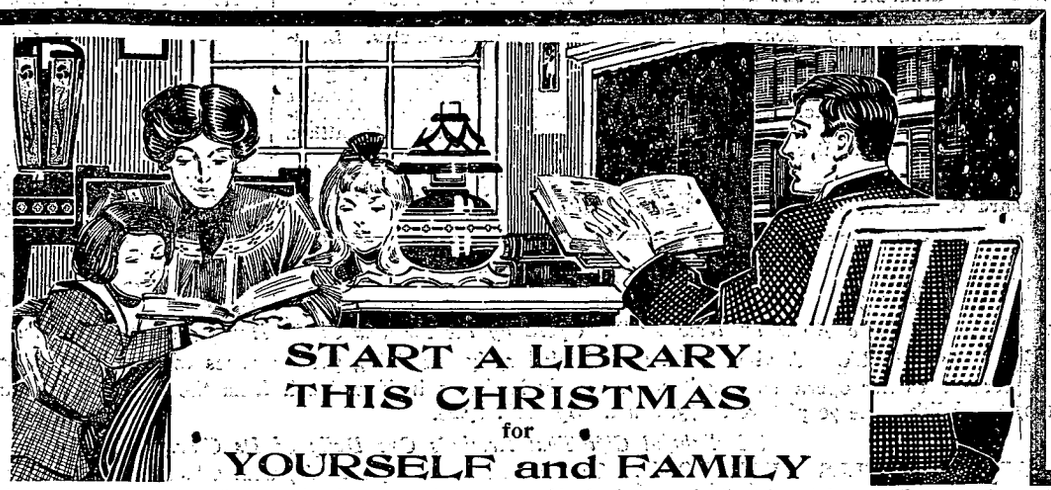

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